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Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
LONDON — Elements of the multinational peacekeeping force leaving Beirut on Wednesday after a U.S. announcement that it would withdraw its Marines to warships offshore.

Britain withdrew its forces, and Italy announced a "gradual withdrawal" of its contingent.

France, the other West European country with a peacekeeping contingent in Beirut, said there were no immediate plans to withdraw its troops.

France, Italy and Britain repeated their desire for replacement of the multinational peacekeeping force by one from the United Nations.

President Ronald Reagan an-

Marines Said to Plan Pullout Over 30 Days

nounced Tuesday night that the U.S. Marine contingent in Beirut would be redeployed to U.S. warships off the Lebanese coast, but the Marines remained at their post Wednesday at Beirut International Airport and no timetable for their departure had been announced.

White House sources told The Washington Post that 400 to 500 Marines would be withdrawn by the end of this month. Other administration sources said the bulk of the U.S. troops could be out within 30 days.

Mr. Reagan also said that he would "vigorously accelerate" training for the Lebanese armed forces and speed up delivery of military equipment "when the government of Lebanon is able to reconstitute itself into a broadly based representative government."

In Washington, Howard H. Baker Jr. of Tennessee, the Senate Republican leader, said Wednesday the President Amin Gemayel of Lebanon had asked to have the U.S. Marines removed.

He said it was his impression

that Mr. Gemayel thought the removal of the Marines "might stabilize his government somehow."

This was status of the European share in the multinational force Wednesday evening.

Britain withdrew its 115-man force from its base in Beirut's southern suburbs and flew the men and their vehicles to a navy ship offshore, where officials said they were to wait "until the situation becomes clearer."

In Italy, Defense Minister Giovanni Spadolini said that country's contingent, recently cut from 2,400 men to 1,400, would be reduced further, with a view to withdrawing it entirely when a satisfactory substitute could be found.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
BEIRUT — The U.S. battleship New Jersey fired its 16-inch guns at artillery in Syrian-held territory in Lebanon on Wednesday, the day after President Ronald Reagan ordered the withdrawal of the Marine peacekeepers from Beirut.

"We have not given up hope, but it is an unsettled situation at the present time," said the commander of U.S. ground forces in Beirut, Brigadier General James Joy.

A Lebanese government official said President Amin Gemayel met for a second day with the U.S. Middle East envoy, Donald H. Rumsfeld, as diplomatic efforts to end the Lebanese crisis continued. The official said Mr. Gemayel later received parliamentary leaders in

Battleship Hits Artillery; Gemayel Continues Talks

his efforts to form a cabinet of national unity to replace the government that resigned over the weekend.

After six days of fighting, however, there was little chance of compromise between the Christian president and the Muslim opposition militias. Several thousand Lebanese soldiers have defected to the opposition.

Around 1,200 Marines remained dug in at their Beirut International Airport base. General Joy said he had received no orders to withdraw

immediately, although 253 Marines, described as technical personnel, were taken by helicopter to warships Tuesday following the Muslim militia takeover of West Beirut.

Three U.S. Navy helicopters evacuated an estimated 45 "nonessential" U.S. diplomats and family members from the seafloor British Embassy building where U.S. mission offices are located. Thirty-nine Americans were evacuated Tuesday.

As part of the decision to evacu-

ate the Marines from their positions, Mr. Reagan also authorized the U.S. 6th Fleet to bombard Syrian positions in Lebanon if the Syrians fired on Beirut or the Marines.

The Marine spokesman, Major Dennis Brooks, said the 16-inch guns of the New Jersey, the only operational battleship in the world, began firing at 1:25 P.M. local time. Eight hours later, the ship was still firing.

In Bridgetown, Barbados, Secretary of State George P. Shultz said U.S. forces were in essence firing at will on positions in Syrian-held Lebanon.

Asked at a news conference whether U.S. forces were operating

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

U.A.E. Aide Is Slain in Paris Street

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
PARIS — A gunman killed the ambassador of the United Arab Emirates outside the diplomat's Paris home Wednesday. It was the second killing of a Middle Eastern political figure in the city in less than 24 hours.

There was no immediate claim of responsibility.

Police said the ambassador, Khalifa Ahmed Abdel Aziz al-Mubarak, was shot in the left temple as he left his apartment building on the Avenue Charles Floquet, a few hundred yards from the Eiffel Tower. The gunman fired once and fled on foot, according to Mr. Mubarak's chauffeur, who was unharmed.

On Tuesday, unidentified gunmen assassinated an exiled Iranian general, Gholam Ali Oveisi, and his brother on a Paris street. Both men were shot in the head.

Mr. Mubarak, 38, underwent emergency surgery but died four hours after being shot, a hospital spokesman said.

Police said witnesses described the gunman as being about 35 years old, wearing a blue blazer and white sport shoes. Officers said they had recovered two shell casings at the scene from a 7.65mm semi-automatic pistol.

The United Arab Emirates Embassy said the ambassador was married and the father of two children. They declined further comment.

French External Relations Ministry officials said Mr. Mubarak had been ambassador to France since 1980. The ministry condemned the shooting as an "odious act" and said it would do everything possible to "punish the guilty."

The ambassador's chauffeur, Nair Ravidran, 40, said Mr. Mubarak was not accompanied by a bodyguard. Mr. Ravidran said that before getting into the car, the ambassador "asked me to go back to the building and find his wife's chauffeur." He added, "At that moment, a man who looked like an Arab type, about 35 years old, pulled a small pistol from his pocket, walked up behind him and fired one shot point-blank before running in the direction of the Seine."

The chauffeur said: "I chased him and he shot at me while running, but he missed. He then disappeared around a corner. So I went back to the ambassador, who was lying in a pool of blood."

Police said the attack Wednesday was similar to Tuesday's shooting. "The circumstances are almost identical," a police spokesman said. "Even the initial description of the attacker appears to correspond to a suspect in the attack on the Iranians."

Police said two men were involved in the killing of the Iranians.

(AP, UPI)



A Shiite Muslim militiaman tore down pictures of President Amin Gemayel on Beirut's Hanra Street on Wednesday after Muslim forces took over the western half of the city.

China Offers to Store Europe's Nuclear Waste

By Paul Lewis

New York Times Service

PARIS — The Chinese government is offering to store radioactive wastes from European nuclear reactors in remote areas of the country in return for Western currency.

The proposed deal could be worth as much as \$5.45 billion, according to a European official.

Last month, China signed a letter of intent to rent storage space for nuclear waste with three West German companies active in the nuclear supply business, European nuclear officials and industry executives said Tuesday.

China's prospective deal with the German companies raises questions relating to both the danger of nuclear proliferation and the nuclear imbalance between the industrialized and developing world.

It still must be approved by the West German government and it would need U.S. authorization if the spent reactor fuels sent to China were originally enriched in the United States.

Responding to reports of the arrangement, Michael Oppenheimer, senior scientist with the Environmental Defense Fund, a nonprofit lobbying group, said in New York: "It is in a sense blackmail of another country. You're asking another country that has more serious economic problems than your own to shoulder an environmental burden that you yourself would not tolerate."

The German companies are Nukem, a big nuclear supply company based in Hanau; one of its subsidiaries specializing in the transportation of nuclear material, called Transnuclear, and Alfred Hempel, a privately owned company specializing in trade with the Communist world.

None of these companies could immediately be reached for comment, but the same sources said that Nukem had confirmed to a West German news agency its signature on the letter of intent.

The Chinese have also approached the Swiss government suggesting that they take waste from Swiss reactors, these sources say.

Basically, China's plan to become a storehouse for Western nuclear waste raises the possibility it would acquire what nuclear experts call a plutonium mine, a large store of nuclear waste from which it might be able to extract plutonium, the main ingredient in nuclear bombs.

Under U.S. law, the Reagan administration must ensure that all nuclear materials originating in the United States remain permanently subject to safeguards administered by the Vienna-based International Atomic Energy Agency to guarantee that they are not used for military purposes. Most of the fuel used in German reactors comes from the United States.

In Washington, a spokesman for the Department of Energy, Philip D. Keif, indicated that the government would have no general objection to the plan.

"We would be sympathetic to the

South Africa Will Accept Nuclear Rules

By Allister Sparks

Washington Post Service

CAPE TOWN — Just a month before it is due to start up a reactor at its first nuclear power station, South Africa has pledged to conduct its nuclear affairs in accordance with "the spirit, principles and goals" of the nonproliferation treaty.

But it will still not sign the treaty, which requires a country to submit its nuclear installations to international inspection.

While South Africa is prepared to allow the power station at Koeberg near here to be inspected, it refuses to do so in the case of a pilot uranium enrichment plant that it has at its main nuclear energy establishment at Valindaba, near Pretoria.

This is because South Africa claims to have developed a new enrichment process and says its "proprietary" technology may be "compromised" if it opens the pilot plant to inspection.

J. Wynand L. de Villiers, chairman of South Africa's Atomic Energy Corp., said in a statement Jan. 31 that his country had been made aware of the concern of the United States about its nuclear intentions. He said the U.S. government had been given an assurance that South Africa would follow the principles set out in the nonproliferation treaty and the guidelines of the nuclear suppliers group.

That meant South Africa, which is the world's third largest uranium producer, would not sell any of it to countries that do not possess nuclear weapons without International Atomic Energy Agency or European Atomic Energy Community safeguards, Mr. de Villiers said.

Mr. de Villiers also said South Africa was prepared to resume talks with the IAEA's secretariat about inspections of a semi-commercial enrichment plant it is building at Valindaba, but not of its pilot plant there.

It was also prepared to resume talks with the United States "at any time," Mr. de Villiers added.

Mr. de Villiers' statement was warmly welcomed by the State Department, raising hopes here that it may lead to an easing of U.S. restrictions on nuclear sales to South Africa.

The United States has been refusing to meet the terms of a contract to supply South Africa with fuel for the Koeberg power station because of a 1978 law prohibiting the export of nuclear material to countries that do not sign the nonproliferation treaty.

However, the Reagan administration

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Events in West Beirut Come Full Circle

By Thomas L. Friedman

New York Times Service

BEIRUT — Seventeen months after the Israeli Army forced the Palestine Liberation Organization out of West Beirut and suppressed the coalition of Lebanese Muslim leftist militias aligned with the PLO, events here have come full circle.

The old Muslim-leftist crowd that ruled West Beirut in the heyday of the Palestine Liberation Organization was putting itself back in charge Tuesday, led by the Druze and Shiite Muslim militias. Kalashnikovs came out from under mattresses, and old checkpoints were set up again, manned as usual by gunmen wearing three different kinds of uniforms.

Posters of the late Druze leader, Kamal Jumblatt, were being pasted back on cars and buildings around West Beirut before nightfall. The clique of leftist party leaders will undoubtedly dust off their old tables at the Bristol Hotel coffee shop, where the current Druze leader, Walid Jumblatt, in jeans and his black leather jacket, used to hold court.

Groups of leftist youths who had been lying low during the last months of army rule collected on street corners Tuesday afternoon, slapping hands like basketball players after a successful dunk shot. There was even talk that some senior PLO officials planned to move back into their old apartments.

When word spread through town Tuesday morning that the pro-Iranian Shiite Amal political and military organization and its allies had apparently taken over most of West Beirut from the Lebanese Army, many Americans here seemed to be gearing themselves to hop on the bandwagon.

Instead, it ended with the Marines having suffered heavy casualties and with Mr. Reagan's goal of a stable, pro-American Lebanon still out of reach.

It was not immediately clear whether the decision Tuesday represented a face-saving attempt by Mr. Reagan to defuse mounting domestic controversy about his policies by disengaging from Lebanon, or whether the president intends, as he implied in his redeployment order, to continue pursuing his goals through an alternative reliance on air and sea power.

But there is no doubt that a pivotal chapter in the Lebanon story — the role of the Marines as the central players in a step-by-step, deepening U.S. involvement in Lebanon's intercommunal war — is finished.

The Marine presence began with 800 men sent to Beirut on Aug. 25, 1982, to help evacuate Palestinian guerrillas besieged by the Israelis. In the ensuing months, it grew to an onshore force of 1,600, and its mission underwent frequent changes. Mr. Reagan described it at different times as vital to "the stability of the entire Middle East" and to "the cause of world peace."

Its origins go back to the summer of 1982 when Israel invaded Lebanon to destroy the Palestine Liberation Organization presence there.

"I heard several women joking about whether they should go out and buy chadors," said one American woman here, referring to the robes Iranian women wear for modesty.

Every battle in Beirut seems to chew up a new section of town and add another layer of rubble to the already impressive mound that archaeologists will sift through one day, trying to figure out what gripped this city during the late 20th century.

After Monday's battle, large, previously unscathed areas of West Beirut were battered by shellfire and bullets. Particularly hard hit was the neighborhood known as Ras Beirut, where the vast majority of the city's 2,000 to 3,000 American residents live and work.

"I don't like to see mass hysteria," said Eileen Knight, a kindergarten teacher at the American Community School. "But there are a lot of Americans here saying they want to be on the first boat out. Nobody knows who is doing what to whom anymore. That is what makes it so frightening. It is the culmination of what people here call the 'invisible enemy.'"

Of what happened Monday, only

the aftermath is clear. Dormitories and a museum at the American University were battered by artillery. Cars in parking lots were gutted by fire. Phone lines recently repaired by the U.S. Agency for International Development dangled at all angles along the streets. Here and there a passer-by could find a single shoe, probably left behind in someone's mad rush to escape.

The American Community School has a shell hole in one side in which a truck could fit comfortably.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Marine Pullout: The End of a Gamble

U.S. Has Yet to Achieve Goal of Projecting Its Power

By John M. Goshko

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan's decision to withdraw the U.S. Marines from Beirut ended an 18-month policy gamble that was intended to make the Marines the symbol of U.S. power to influence events in Lebanon.

Instead, it ended with the Marines having suffered heavy casualties and with Mr. Reagan's goal of a stable, pro-American Lebanon still out of reach.

It was not immediately clear whether the decision Tuesday represented a face-saving attempt by Mr. Reagan to defuse mounting domestic controversy about his policies by disengaging from Lebanon, or whether the president intends, as he implied in his redeployment order, to continue pursuing his goals through an alternative reliance on air and sea power.

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Its origins go back to the summer of 1982 when Israel invaded Lebanon to destroy the Palestine Liberation Organization presence there.

The Israelis also believed that they could manipulate the old Lebanese Christian power structure to turn Lebanon into an Arab state under Israeli influence.

The plan was frustrated by U.S. pressure on Israel to withdraw and by the divisions among Lebanon's Christian, Sunni, Shiite and Druze populations. The United States, confronted by the devastation and political vacuum left by the Israeli invasion, sought to pick up the pieces by pursuing a variation of the Israeli plan.

Specifically, the U.S. idea was that, with the PLO removed as a disruptive force in Lebanese life, the United States could take over as tutor to the young new Christian president, Amin Gemayel, and gradually transform Lebanon into a stable, pro-American state at peace with Israel.

If that could be done, Mr. Reagan and Secretary of State George P. Shultz reasoned, Lebanon would emerge as a shining example of the benefits to be derived from peaceful relations with Israel and serve as a springboard for Mr. Reagan's more ambitious plan for resolving the Arab-Israeli conflict.

The Marines quickly became central to the administration's hopes of exploiting what U.S. officials then confidently called "a window of opportunity in Lebanon." The original contingent that had gone to Beirut, with French and Italian troops, to help oversee the evacuation of PLO fighters in August 1982, was pulled out after only 16 days.

Then came the massacre of Palestinian civilians in Beirut by Lebanese Christian militia forces, and Mr. Reagan sent the Marines back as part of a multinational force that was to include troops from France, Italy and Britain.

At the time, he assured Congress that "there is no intention or expectation that the U.S. armed forces will become involved in hostilities." However, the agreement with the Gemayel government called for help to create an "environment which will permit the Lebanese armed forces to carry out

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



Color Bearers in Sarajevo
U.S. and Soviet flag-bearers were among the 60,000 spectators at Kosevo Stadium in Sarajevo Wednesday for ceremonies officially opening the Winter Olympic Games. Coverage on Page 13.

Report Urges U.S. High School Reform

By Gene I. Macroff

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The American high school is an outdated institution providing a "warmed-over version of principles promulgated in 1918," according to a new report sponsored by national groups of school principals and private school headmasters.

The report urges that students be barred from high school courses until they have basic literacy, arithmetic and citizenship skills.

The report also recommends limiting high school to students who want to be there and are capable of doing the work and stripping down the curriculum to a handful of academic courses for all students. These would omit vocational and physical education and perhaps foreign languages.

Instead, the minimum school-leaving age, 16 or 17 in most states, would be eliminated for those who complete the basics and a diploma would be awarded at whatever age a student showed mastery of the subject matter.

Mr. Sizer is a former dean of the Harvard Graduate School of Education and a former headmaster of Phillips Academy at Andover.

American High School," will be published next month by the Houghton Mifflin Co. of Boston.

The document, sponsored by the National Association of High School Principals and the National Association of Independent Schools, is the most radical of a series of reports on the country's educational system that began last spring with the federal government's "Nation at Risk" report.

The new study opposes the idea of a common statewide curriculum with a required number of courses, as proposed in many other reports, and advises ending the practice of having students "serve time," like prisoners.

Instead, the minimum school-leaving age, 16 or 17 in most states, would be eliminated for those who complete the basics and a diploma would be awarded at whatever age a student showed mastery of the subject matter.

Mr. Sizer is a former dean of the Harvard Graduate School of Education and a former headmaster of Phillips Academy at Andover.

Massachusetts, one of the country's leading preparatory schools. He led a team of about two dozen researchers in the study that began in 1979 and has cost \$900,000.

In Mr. Sizer's portrait, the American high school is a place where incentives to learn are so few that students are largely unmotivated, where youngsters are seldom encouraged to relate what they learn in one subject to another, and where students have little opportunity for sustained conversation with their teachers.

Furthermore, according to Mr. Sizer, the emphasis is usually on students producing the right answer with little concern about the thinking process that gets them there and teachers are so overwhelmed that they must do less and accept less from their students than they would prefer.

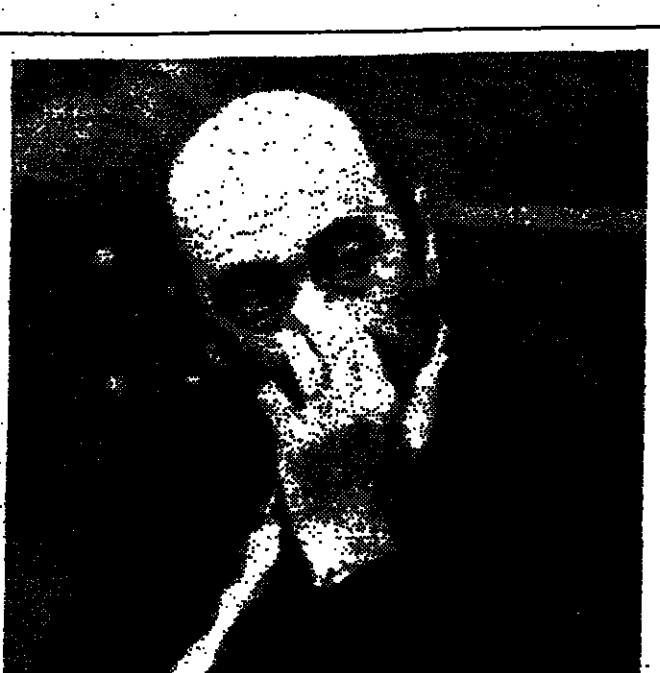
"Horace Smith," a hypothetical 53-year-old English teacher who is the composite of teachers that Mr. Sizer observed and interviewed in 80 high schools, is the Horace of the title, a dedicated educator who

tries to strike a balance between the needs of students and the time and energy he has available.

Mr. Sizer concludes that the nation will have better high schools when teachers are given greater autonomy to shape education to individual students' needs; when the outcome of teaching and learning is demonstrated by mastery of schoolwork so that there can be more accountability; when students have better incentives to learn; when the focus of the school is on the intellect; and when the structure of the school is simpler.

Courses would be offered on only one level without any of the honors or remedial tracks that now exist, though the report acknowledges that this approach might not suit the immediate needs and interests of all.

"If they've shown themselves competent in the minima of literacy, numeracy and civic understanding, let them leave school with the promise that they can come back in the future," it says.



BUNDESTAG DEBATE — Defense Minister Manfred Wörner listened to debate in the West German parliament Wednesday on his firing of a general. Page 2.

INSIDE

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BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ West Germany's cabinet approved measures tightening rules for banks' financial reporting and lending. Page 7.

■ U.S. Steel Corp. said it plans to file many unfair trade complaints shortly. Page 7.

TOMORROW

■ Bob Swaim talks about being an American director of movies in France. In Weekend.



to be an end, which is why so many Lebanese and Americans simply cannot handle life in Beirut any more.

On Sunday night, President Amin Gemayel's nationwide address was scheduled at the same time as the weekly showing of "Dallas," which is as big a hit in Lebanon as it is in America.

Whether by accident or design, the president's address kept being delayed until the show was over.

"It is very appropriate that 'Dallas' is being shown now," said a Lebanese Christian reporter for a news agency as he waited for the

hours of snowstorms. Authorities warned of the danger of avalanches on the north side of the Alps. Swiss automobile clubs said that nine Alpine passes, including the Simplon, were accessible, but that all others remained blocked.

Lebanon's ambassador to Washington, Abdallah Bouhabib, said Mr. Reagan's decision to withdraw the Marines from Beirut was a good one.

It was unclear if the New Jersey's shelling was intended to protect the

ban on alcohol, but Nadim Berni, head of Amal, the main Shiite Muslim militia, issued a statement calling for an end to such destruction of property.

Marines or aid the Lebanese Army. Major Brooks said he did not know if the Americans were fired upon before the battleship opened up, but he said the compound at Beirut International Airport was hit by "three or four mortars or rockets" within minutes after the battleship began firing.

In Washington, a Pentagon spokesman said a Marine officer was found in his quarters in Beirut on Wednesday with a single gun shot wound to the chest. He died shortly after.

The spokesman said the cause of death was under investigation. He ruled out the possibility of involvement by Muslim rebels.

(UPI, Reuters, AP)

3 Cosmonauts Head for Space Station

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
MOSCOW — The Soviet Union launched its second manned space shuttle in six and a half months Wednesday, sending three cosmonauts toward the orbiting Salyut-7 space station in a Soyuz spacecraft.

The state-run television interrupted regular programming to show film of the launching, at 3:07 P.M. Moscow time, from a base at Baikonur in Soviet Central Asia.

Tass said the mission was commanded by Colonel Leonid Kizim, 42, a veteran cosmonaut who is a test pilot with the Soviet Air Force. The flight engineer on Soyuz-10 is Vladimir Solovoyev, 37, and the third crew member, identified as a cosmonaut researcher, is Dr. Oleg Atkov, 34, a cardiologist.

The news agency reported that the cosmonauts were "feeling fine" and that the Soyuz spacecraft was operating normally.

The agency said the crew planned to dock with the orbiting Salyut-7 space station, where a two-man crew spent 149 days last year beginning June 27. That crew, Vladimir Lyakhov and Alexander Alexandrov, returned to Earth on Nov. 23 at the end of a flight marked by an abortive docking and the explosion on the launching pad of a rocket bringing another crew.

Tass did not say when the Soyuz-10 would dock with the space station.

The current mission is Colonel Kizim's second in space. In 1980 he commanded the Soyuz-3 spacecraft and spent 12 days aboard Salyut-6, the predecessor of the current Soyuz space station. He was awarded the Order of Lenin for his part in the mission.

The other two men on Soyuz-10 are making their first space voyage. In keeping with past practice, Soviet reports did not say how long the crew would stay aboard Salyut-7. Tass said only that they would perform "scientific, technical, medical and biological studies."

But a broadcast earlier Wednesday by Radio Moscow indicated the cosmonauts would spend at least two months on Salyut-7. The radio noted that a Soviet-Indian flight is planned for mid-April and added that there would be Soviet cosmonauts aboard the space station to greet the Indians.

Two Soviet cosmonauts, Valentin Lebedev and Anatoly Berezyov, set a record of 211 days in space aboard Salyut-7 in 1982.

At a pre-launch news conference that was broadcast afterward, one of the three cosmonauts on the current flight said it would be "a long mission," suggesting that it might equal or exceed the record.

Western space analysts included a heart specialist, Dr. Atkov. They said he presumably would be able to carry out complex, in-flight medical experiments.

Both Soviet cosmonauts and their American counterparts have been troubled by nausea and other physical ailments, particularly on longer flights.

(AP, Reuters)



The Soyuz-10 cosmonauts, at a preflight news conference Wednesday in Baikonur in Central Asia. From left are Vladimir Solovoyev, Colonel Leonid Kizim and Dr. Oleg Atkov.

Shuttle Crew Shooting a 360-Degree Movie

The Associated Press
CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida — The astronauts aboard the space shuttle Challenger began shooting a 360-degree movie Wednesday during a relatively easy workday that included experiments and relaxation.

On the ground, officials here watched both weather that could delay, or once again cancel, the first shuttle landing in Florida.

The five astronauts are to conduct more teleresearch walks on Thursday, hold a news conference on space Friday and return to Earth on Saturday.

However, a storm front headed toward Florida on Wednesday

from the Gulf of Mexico, bringing the threat of rain and clouds to this area at the planned touchdown time Saturday morning.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration would like to start landing shuttles here instead of in California to save money and cut down turnaround time between launches.

To achieve that goal on this flight, the agency said, it might keep the Challenger crew in space an extra day and land here Sunday morning.

The weather prediction for a Sunday landing is good.

After that there are no daylight touchdown opportunities here for several days, so the shuttle would

be diverted to Edwards Air Force Base in California.

Mission control told the five astronauts that three Soviet cosmonauts had been launched Wednesday, saying: "That makes an all-time record, having eight folks in space at one time."

Wednesday's filming sessions, with a special 360-degree panoramic camera, were to shoot footage for a half-hour documentary, "The Space Shuttle: An American Adventure." They began with shots of Vance D. Brand, the mission commander, and Lieutenant Commander Robert L. Gibson, the shuttle's pilot, working at their control stations.

U.S. Information Agency 'Blacklist' Cut Number of Liberals Sent Abroad

By Howard Kurtz
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Information Agency has excluded so many Democrats and other people with liberal philosophies from speaking engagements abroad that some agency staff members recently put the names on a "blacklist" of persons who should not be proposed as speakers.

During the three years of the Reagan administration, the USIA's nonpartisan American Participation program has paid speaking fees and travel expenses for a growing number of administration officials and prominent Republicans and conservatives.

USIA officials said dozens of other potential speakers suggested

by agency staff members or requested by USIA offices abroad were rejected for ideological or personal reasons.

Many of those politicians, former government officials and journalists were put on what staff members called a blacklist, even though most of them never asked to speak abroad for the USIA and did not know they had been blacklisted.

The USIA's acting deputy director, Leslie Lenkowsky, said he stopped use of the list after learning about it last week.

"I'm not going to excuse the blacklist," Mr. Lenkowsky said. "I ordered that killed as soon as I heard about it."

The 84 names on the list included Walter Cronkite, former CBS News anchorman; David Brinkley,

ABC News broadcaster; Benjamin C. Bradlee, The Washington Post's executive editor; John Goshko, Post diplomatic reporter; Tom Wicker, New York Times columnist; John Kenneth Galbraith, economist; Ralph Nader, consumer advocate; Corretta Scott King, civil rights advocate; Betty Friedan, feminist; Elizabeth Drew, writer; James Fallows, journalist; and Frances FitzGerald, author.

Senator Gary Hart of Colorado and Representative Robert Garcia of New York and Jack Brooks of Texas and the late Philip Burton of California, all Democrats, were also on the list, as well as Patricia Roberts Harris, James R. Schlesinger and Stanislaw Turner, all cabinet members in the Carter administration.

"I suspect there probably were people turned down for political or ideological reasons," Mr. Lenkowsky said, because of "timidity, a fear of getting someone upset with you by putting the wrong person on."

"Some of the names on the blacklist would be exactly the sort of people we'd want to get traveling for us."

Mr. Lenkowsky denied allegations by some USIA sources that he pressed program officials on several occasions to recruit only conservative speakers.

USIA sources said the names of proposed speakers were circulated weekly to senior agency officials, many of whom sought to eliminate those they disliked.

A former official said, "It was like a fraternity. Anyone from a nonconservative persuasion was 'banned.'"

Charles Z. Wick, the USIA director, did not block anyone, the sources said, but often suggested Republicans he wanted sent abroad.

The American Participation, which began in the 1950s, sends 500 speakers abroad each year, most of them college professors and academic experts. A USIA spokesman said the agency has increased the number of administration speakers to about 30 percent because such officials are popular and best able to explain government policy. The spokesman said foreign audiences would be confused if speakers criticized the administration.

Speakers sent abroad by the USIA include Edwin Meese 3d, White House counselor; David R. Gergen, former White House communications director; Anthony Dolan, presidential speech writer; Edwin Harper, former White House domestic affairs adviser; Senators Richard G. Lugar, Republican of Indiana, and Alfonse M. D'Amato, Republican of New York; members of the Republican National Committee; and three justices from the Supreme Court's conservative wing, Warren E. Burger, Sandra Day O'Connor and John Paul Stevens.

House Panel Backs 21 as Drinking Age

Sponsors Hope to Cut Traffic Deaths in U.S.

By Steve Farnsworth
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — The House Energy and Commerce Committee has endorsed a bill that would in effect establish a nationwide drinking age of 21.

Supporters say the move would save thousands of lives by decreasing alcohol-related traffic deaths. The measure, approved Tuesday by a voice vote, now goes to the full House.

Critics of the bill contended that a higher drinking age would not stop young people from driving when intoxicated and that the bill might unconstitutionally infringe on the regulatory powers of the states.

A presidential commission on drunken driving recommended Dec. 13 that Congress deny federal highway funds to states with minimum drinking ages lower than 21. President Ronald Reagan endorsed the uniform drinking age but disapproved the withholding of highway funds to achieve the purpose.

There is overwhelming evidence that highway deaths involving alcohol rise when the drinking age is lowered and fall when the age is raised," said Norman F. Lent, Republican of New York.

He said the federal government has the right to establish a uniform drinking age under its power to regulate interstate commerce.

The bill would impose a fine of up to \$5,000 for the sale of liquor to anyone under 21.

States now establish minimum drinking ages, which range from 18 to 21. Nineteen states have set the age at 21. Many states lowered the drinking age when 18-year-olds were given the right to vote in 1971.

Much of the committee's discussion focused on a proposed amendment that called for suspending the driver's licenses of persons under 21 caught driving with even a low alcohol level in their blood. The amendment was defeated.

34 Terrorist Suspects Are Arrested in Turkey

The Associated Press
ANKARA — Security forces in the city of Aydin have arrested 34 suspected leftist terrorists, the martial law command announced Wednesday.

The announcement said that the arrests took place last month. The suspects belonged to two outlawed Marxist-Leninist organizations, the Revolutionary Left and the Turkish People's Liberation Party, the command said. They were charged with attempting to establish a Marxist dictatorship in Turkey.

EC, Third World Nations Opening New Lomé Talks on Aid and Trade

Reuters

BRUSSELS — Representatives of the European Community and 64 developing countries meet here this week to try to revive the North-South dialogue amid Third World allegations that Europe is treating the poor countries like beggars.

"We're not asking for charity," said Josua D.V. Cavaleu, Fiji's representative to the EC and chairman of the Committee of Ambassadors of the African, Caribbean and Pacific states.

These countries, known as the ACP states, are linked to the EC through the Lomé convention on trade and assistance, which expires in February 1985. The two sides meet on Thursday to begin negotiating a new agreement.

The Committee of Ambassadors officials fear that the community intends to impose even stricter conditions on the use of aid at a time when their nations are seeking a freer hand in how it is spent.

The original Lomé pact was hailed as a model for cooperation between the rich nations of the Northern Hemisphere and the

poor, developing South when it was signed in 1974.

But relations have soured as recession has affected the flow of aid and the theory of North-South interdependence has gone out of fashion, the Third World officials said.

Reviving the dialogue will depend on Europe recognizing its dependence on developing countries, which are its main raw materials suppliers and largest market, Mr. Cavaleu said.

"Most Europeans seem to think Lomé aid is a simple handout," Mr. Cavaleu said in an interview. "It's not. Developing Third World markets and raw-materials supplies are crucial to the health and security of European industry."

The two Lomé pacts have failed to recognize and exploit this interdependence.

Bush to See Thatcher in U.K.

United Press International
LONDON — Vice President George Bush will have talks with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher during a visit this weekend to London, U.S. Embassy sources said.

dependence and have fallen short of the aim of promoting economic development, he said.

European Community officials agree that the Lomé pact has fallen short of expectations.

Edgard Pisani, the member of the Commission of the European Communities responsible for development matters, said last March that the EC favored a shift toward joint discussion of development policies with the nations represented by the Committee of Ambassadors.

EC officials say this so-called "policy dialogue" would improve efficiency in the use of aid.

The nations of the Committee of Ambassadors, however, have refused to discuss the new approach.

"They want an opportunity to pass a value judgment on our development priorities, to tell us what is not in our interest," said Jacob B. Wilmut, Ghana's ambassador to the EC.

The Third World officials argue they have little say over how the \$5 billion paid out under the five-year life of the pact is spent, and they oppose a further loss of control.

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Genscher Proposes 'Elite Universities' To Boost Competition in Technology

By Henry Tanner
International Herald Tribune

BONN — Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has stirred up contention in West Germany with a proposal that has nothing to do with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, nuclear missiles or anything else related to foreign affairs.

He wants to introduce privately financed "elite universities" in a country where universities for many centuries have been the responsibility of the state and where a citizen's right to equal chances in education is a strongly held credo of all political parties.

Mr. Genscher argues that West Germany, Europe's foremost industrial power, is in danger of missing the second industrial revolution and falling out to the United States and Japan in some key high-technology industries.

His aim is to create at least two high-tech institutions on the U.S. model. He has visions of new industrial agglomerations with hundreds of small and medium high-tech enterprises springing up around the new universities, like California's Silicon Valley around Stanford and Route 128 around Harvard and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

His immediate goal is the establishment of two institutions. One would specialize in biotechnology, the other in all forms of microelectronics, including robotics, telecommunications and consumer electronics.

The two fields are the main gaps in West Germany's high-tech arsenal, Mr. Genscher's aides say. They add that microelectronics is the world's fastest growing industry and that biotechnology, now still largely in the laboratory stage, may become the fastest growing industry of the 1990s.

Mr. Genscher has broached the idea of "private elite universities" in several speeches. His aides say that the topic has brought him more mail than anything he has said recently in his own field.

Mr. Genscher, who is the head of the small centrist party, the Free Democrats, intends to put his proposal before the party congress in June and to make it the core of a more general party platform for reform of higher education.

Politically, the adoption of such a program would be seen as the consolidation of the party's right wing. Mr. Genscher and Otto Lambsdorff, the economics minister, who is hatching the idea. The Free Democrats lost part of

their left wing in late 1982 when Mr. Genscher and Mr. Lambsdorff took the party out of its alliance with the Social Democrats and into a coalition with the Christian Democrats, bringing Chancellor Helmut Kohl to power.

Mr. Genscher denies that his proposal would introduce social inequalities into the university system.

"I am in favor of elites," he said in a recent speech. "But I am saying very clearly what I mean by this: There can be no elites of class, money or inheritance but only elites of achievement and responsibility."

West Germany has about 1.2 million students in about 60 universities, more than four times the number in 1960, according to official figures. Almost all the universities are controlled by the federal states and largely funded by the central government. There is no tuition and no entry examination for

students who passed the *abitur*, the final high school exam, with adequate grades.

Because individual universities are unable to accommodate all applicants, the students have to register with a central clearing house for admissions, which then directs them to universities around the country. Salaries for university professors are set strictly within federal norms, and no exceptions are made officially.

An aide to Mr. Genscher said, "The universities can neither choose the professors nor the students they want, and the students cannot choose their universities. The result is mediocrity in many places. Professors are bogged down in administration; scholarship and research are suffering."

"We want a brain drain in reverse: Attract brilliant teachers from abroad, including many Germans who had left for greener pastures, by offering them better salaries, smaller classes, specially gifted students and time for research and scholarship," he said.

That, he said, would lead to competition between the state-run universities as well.

Some elements of Mr. Genscher's plan are not entirely new: Although the rule is free admission, medical faculties throughout the country have had to limit admission by taking only those with the best grades at the *abitur*. Small, privately financed medical universities have been established in Bonn and in Herdecke, Westphalia, and their degrees are recognized by the government.

Mr. Genscher is looking to private industry to provide the funding for the new institutions and for scholarships for gifted students who could not afford tuition.

Canadians Plan Protest to U.S. On Acid Rain

New York Times Service

ALBANY, New York — Canadian officials have said that their government will present a formal diplomatic note to the State Department this week protesting President Ronald Reagan's position on acid rain.

The Canadian officials were in Albany to attend a conference on acid rain sponsored by the New York State Senate. The Canadians have criticized the administration in public statements and speeches, but the formal protest, which they Tuesday, will be the sternest diplomatic action taken since Mr. Reagan mentioned acid rain in his State of the Union Message two weeks ago.

Mr. Reagan called for further study of the acid rain problem but offered no specific plans for reducing the air pollution from factories, cars and power plants that is believed to be the source of the problem.

Two of the largest sources of acid rain pollution are believed to be the Ohio River Valley and the smelting facilities around Sudbury, Ontario. The pollution from these areas blows east and returns to earth in rain or snow in, among other places, the Adirondack Mountains of New York and areas of Eastern Canada.

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Standing Off From Beirut

Plain Common Sense

George, can you please tell me what in heaven's name is happening in Lebanon?

Our marines aren't the target, Mr. President. It's still the militias against the Lebanese army, which is falling apart again.

Why can't they talk it out and get together? Well, for six months Gemayel wasn't offering his army and taking control of West Beirut. Last week he finally offered real concessions, as we've urged. Only the Moslems wanted West Beirut back and maybe more.

But they were talking?

They said they were talking. Meanwhile there was some sniper fire between the army and the Shites and pretty soon an army guard post was overrun. So the army, in frustration, began shelling Shiite and Druze civilian neighborhoods. And that did it.

You mean that some headshot could wreck our whole diplomacy, George?

Not really, Mr. President. But the fighting reminded the Shiite leader, a fellow named Berri, that he wasn't going to compromise with a government that held his civilians hostage. He linked up with the Druze to demand that Gemayel quit as president. That forced the figurehead Moslem prime minister to resign, which was kind of a signal to Moslems in the army to quit shooting at fellow Moslems in the militias. And that made it pretty easy for the militias to move back into West Beirut.

OK, then what now, George?

Well, before this blowup Gemayel said that "everything is negotiable." But his father's militias are itching to take West Beirut back again. If we can cool them off we might get everyone talking again in Geneva or Beirut and design a coalition.

While reminding everyone that the marines are firmly committed to protect Gemayel?

Not exactly, Mr. President. With Gemayel's army crumbling, I've been hinting that we might redefine their mission.

To resist a Syrian takeover?

Well, 1,600 marines are no match for 40,000 Syrians. We've kind of left Syrian withdrawal to the Saudis, who say it can come after the Lebanese go something together.

So what should we do with the marines?

Gemayel might make enough concessions and somehow survive and the marines would get the credit. But if he can't, the reason for their being there would turn out to look even flimsier. That's why I've begun saying they aren't supporting any particular leader, they're supporting the integrity of Lebanon.

That way we're demonstrating American resolve and defending Israel?

That's a good way to put it, except for the part about Israel. For Gemayel to survive, he may have to walk away from the deal we got him with Israel last May.

In which the Israelis promised to pull out of Lebanon the minute the Syrians did?

Yes. In Moslem eyes, that deal made Gemayel an Israeli puppet and ratified the domination of Moslems by Christians. It's a dead letter now. The Israelis don't much care about Lebanon except near the southern border, and they'll look after their own security there.

So why have we kept the marines in those bunkers, taking casualties all this time? What good have they been doing anyone?

Just what you said about demonstrating American resolve, about how Tip O'Neill may be ready to surrender but you're not. Otherwise we could easily move them offshore, park them in ships and pursue the same agenda.

Well, heck, George, that's not surrender. That's just the most obvious common sense.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The End for Gemayel?

Is it the end for Amin Gemayel, for his always weak and now sundered government and, by extension, for the special position of that privileged part of Lebanon's Christian minority that put him in power? His supporters, in and out of Lebanon, had urged him 1) to be strong and to apply strength, especially through the army, and 2) to be accommodating and to attend to the deep and well-founded grievances of the non-Christian communities. His army, whose lower ranks are heavily Moslem, was not a sufficiently reliable instrument to permit him to do the first thing. The narrowness of his core Maronite constituency held him back from doing the second.

Syria, of course, has applied merciless and unfair pressure. Damascus seems determined not only to show its dominance in Lebanon but also to humiliate the Gemayel government's leading foreign patron, the United States, for making plans in Lebanon without consulting Syria. Yet the Gemayel government's grave structural disabilities cannot be ignored. It is the reflection of a skewed and thoroughly obsolete disposition of power in Lebanese society. Only a government capable of sharing power — that is, a government brave and strong enough to dilute Christian power, far more purposefully than Mr. Gemayel has tried to do — could have stood a chance to hold off Syria's vengeance.

Israel is in the midst of a convulsive review of its own Lebanese fiasco. It appears to be in no mood to make any more of a political or, certainly, a military investment in Lebanon's Christian community. Its residual aim in Lebanon is simply to make what local arrangements it can in the south to ensure the security of its northern border. The practical effect of Israeli policy in Lebanon is to move that victim country closer to effective partition.

And what about the United States? From the start the essential function of the marines in Lebanon was to give the United States standing to edge the Lebanese government toward survival and, at the same time, political change. It was a policy that itself kept changing with circumstances, adapting badly to political pressures at home and a deterioration of the central government's authority in Beirut.

America saw its role shade from that of peacekeeper to enforcer to unwilling and inadequate participant. None of this worked. All of it was costly. The sudden savage turn of events last weekend in Beirut has moved the government there substantially closer to the point at which it is beyond any outsider's rescue. Mr. Reagan is "redeploying" U.S. troops and threatening to use air and naval power against Syrians and their local allies fleeing into Beirut and for other purposes. He also pledges to step up training and assistance for the Lebanese army — presuming that one survives. The tendency of the Reagan administration to see the crumbling in Beirut strictly as a Syrian (or Syrian-Soviet) power play — which it is, but only up to a point — can surely not blind it to the weaknesses of the local materials with which the United States has had to work.

The old Lebanon, shining in its promise of pluralism, rotten in its social foundations, is all but gone. That is legitimate cause for mourning — although not for giving up in trying to retrieve over time what can be retrieved. The blow to American prestige is, while considerable, far from crippling. It is not pleasant in diplomacy, any more than in anything else, to come up short; the specific faults in American policy can be judged on another day. Right now it simply needs to be said that it would have been worse not to try.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

The Troops 'Have to Withdraw'

President Amin Gemayel recently said, with regard to the continued presence of the multinational force in Beirut, "I harbor no illusions. One does not gladly die for the sake of others." Now a sudden resurgence of civil war and the success of the Shiite offensive against the Lebanese army strip the Western contingents of their raison d'être. Unable to step in between the belligerents or to give effective support to a crumbling government, they have to withdraw.

The retreat of the multinational force would seem inevitably to lead to a situation in which [Mr. Gemayel], threatened in his own palace and without a government, will face de facto partition of his country and even of his capital.

— Le Monde (Paris).

The United States can no longer shape Lebanon's future. If it cannot prop up Mr. Gemayel and he falls and the civil war intensifies, President Reagan has two options. One is to man the Syrians and the Druze and the Shia militia so badly they desire. For all sorts of reasons, including growing domestic opposi-

tion to the continuing presence of the marines in Lebanon, this was unlikely. So he has had to take a decision to withdraw from the bloody quagmire. A country's reputation is a major source of its influence and its power, and he will have to prevent an ignominious scuttling. The troops of Britain, France and Italy will have to leave at the same time.

— The Daily Telegraph (London).

Egypt agrees to the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon, including the U.S. marines, coupled with a national reconciliation. Reconciliation should be based on a balance between the different Lebanese communities as it exists now, not on a historical balance.

— Al-Ahram (Cairo).

For the United States, a military pullout after a pro-Syrian victory would be a severe foreign policy blow, perhaps second only to its defeat in Vietnam. But then no one can do anything to save a country where national interests have never come higher than political or religious dogmas.

— The Singapore Monitor.

FROM OUR FEB. 9 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Wall Street's Sheep and Goats

NEW YORK — The oversold condition of the market was emphasized [on Feb. 8]. There was extreme dullness, with a rising tendency, until the afternoon, and then a scramble by the shorts, causing notable activity and buoyancy, which continued to the end. That Governor Hughes plans to separate the sheep from the goats in Wall Street, by prohibiting brokers from trading on their own account, and traders from buying and selling for others, is the report from Albany. The lawyers of Wall Street say such a measure is unconstitutional. The Canadian Pacific Railway is equipping its transcontinental trains to use natural gas as fuel. This is the first time it has been so used.

1934: Moscow's Rabbit Plan Fails

MOSCOW — The journey of the Soviet authorities down the rabbit hole, so to speak, in search of a meat supply for Moscow has ended. There was a severe shortage of meat. So there was a mobilization of rabbits, and some were imported. Their bit for the construction of socialism was to provide, through their droppings, the ingredients for rabbit stew and the like. But there was trouble from the first. Investigation showed that in many instances, in Moscow and the surrounding districts, the rabbits had died because their cages were tucked away in dark corners, and were dirty and cold. The death toll was enormous. Today the press avoids use of the word "rabbit."

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Pulling Back Doesn't Mean Pulling Out

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — Make a list of all the American assets in Lebanon and the Middle East. They were frozen or wasted as long as the marines stayed in Beirut. But pull the marines back to the armada standing offshore, and the assets come into play. So even at this desperate hour, the tactical withdrawal announced by President Reagan on Tuesday makes sense.

Moral probity constitutes, despite a certain tarnishing of late, the prime American asset. The United States enjoys high standing in the world because it affords many small nations the only protection available against aggression and subversion. The Lebanese government of President Amin Gemayel has a claim on that protection.

Dissident minorities demand a larger voice in Lebanese affairs. Perhaps an accommodation can be worked out. But the minorities, and their Syrian patrons, show every sign of wanting to break the Gemayel regime by force of arms.

Whatever the outcome, the United States must above all things resist the dishonorable role of destroying a legitimate government that it has undertaken to support. Others should broker the deal. But in order to stay out of that dirty business, American diplomacy needs a position of strength to which it can repair.

American power normally provides a basis for refusing to go along with gangster rule. Even now

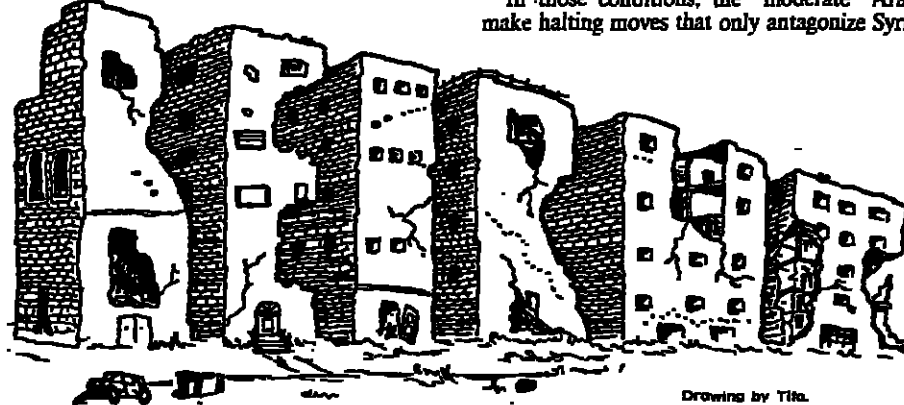
the United States commands enough strength at sea and in the air to make life miserable for the Lebanese dissidents and their Syrian backers.

But the marines hunkered down around the Beirut airport have been hostages against the effective use of American power. As long as they are exposed to terrorist attacks on the ground, the United States has to pull its punches in dealing with Syria and the dissidents. Hence the weak role played by America as the enemies of Mr. Gemayel mounted the attacks that have forced the resignation of the Lebanese cabinet.

A broad range of allies are available for joint action that bears on Lebanon. Several "moderate" Arab governments have reason to oppose Syrian primacy. Jordan, Egypt, Iraq and Saudi Arabia would all lose prestige if the Syrians scored in Lebanon. They have a rallying point in the Palestinian banner borne by the leader whom the Syrians have humiliated, Yasser Arafat.

But joint action by the "moderate" Arabs requires time. They also need an Israeli government prepared to make concessions, and strong U.S. leadership. But that kind of government in Israel, while perhaps in the making, does not now exist. American leadership, with concern for the marines dividing the country, is not strong.

In those conditions, the "moderate" Arabs make halting moves that only antagonize Syria.



Drawing by Tito

A Dialogue About Dialogue With the Soviet Union

By Marshall D. Shulman

NEW YORK — Reasonable people often come to fundamentally different views about the Soviet Union. Take, for example, two persons who I take a dark view of the Soviet Union and the threat it represents, and this leads him to conclude that the U.S. relationship with it is one of stark confrontation, not by America's choice but because of the intractability of Soviet ambitions.

While B has no sympathy for the Soviet Union, he sees it as more pragmatic and cautious in its behavior, and he fears that confrontation is dangerous and counterproductive.

A is not hawk. B is not a dove. They do not represent the extremes of right or left; rather, they are loosely grouped around the middle of the spectrum of American politics. They are equally aware of the dangers of nuclear war and equally concerned about avoiding it. They might have the following dialogue:

A. The trouble with you is that you think the Russians are like us. But how

can you explain the Soviet Union's enormous military buildup except as a reflection of its intention to use force to dominate the world — or at least to achieve the same effect by intimidation?

B. They have achieved superiority over us by building up when we allowed ourselves to become weak. Their ideology teaches hostility and conquest, and even before the revolution they expanded their power and control unceasingly.

I do not deny that they have built up militarily beyond reason, but it is wrong to say that they have achieved superiority over us. Neither they nor we have a usable superiority over the other. And it is not true to say that we allowed ourselves to become weak; we were improving our forces at the same time, and the Soviets saw parity as a moving target. I agree that they did more than we did to build up, but so did we.

For all practical purposes, we have a condition of mutual deterrence; it is excessive, but it is not a fragile balance.

I agree that we need to look to our conventional forces, which need to be strengthened in Europe and elsewhere, but we have no reason to fear the strategic nuclear balance — unless we make the deterrent balance less stable. As for ideology, whatever the apocalyptic claims of Marxism-Leninism, in practice the Kremlin has been pragmatic and cautious.

A. How can you call the Soviet Union cautious in the face of its aggressive conduct in recent years? Are you overlooking Angola, Ethiopia, Yemen, Vietnam, Afghanistan? Look at what the Soviets are doing in Poland, and how they maintain their illegitimate domination over all of Eastern Europe. They have a base in this hemisphere, in Cuba, and are trying to get a foothold in Central America. Wherever there are trouble spots, it is because they are still trying to spread their revolution.

B. What you say adds up to a persistent effort by the Soviet Union to expand its influence wherever opportunities occur. But those opportunities are not created by the Russians. They seek to exploit upheavals caused by local conditions to which we have not responded effectively, and they are quick to take advantage of our shortsightedness and ignorance. We think every radical movement is created by Moscow, but it is we who drive these revolutionary movements into Moscow's arms.

Afghanistan is another matter. What the Soviets did was wrong and should be condemned; but it should be understood as a political and military miscalculation that grew out of their paranoiac security fears.

As for Poland and Eastern Europe, Soviet hegemony over this area goes beyond any reasonable justification, but it cannot be rectified by force or pressure. Only long-term measures can restore autonomy to these unfortunate countries, and the Soviet Union's troubles in Eastern Europe may lead it in time to appreciate that it does not need hegemony over Eastern Europe in order to ensure the security of its western borders.

A. Can you deny that the Soviet system is a totalitarian abomination? How can the United States deal with a country that was built with gulag labor, that is run by the KGB, that threatens any opposition and refuses to allow emigration? Don't we have to change the system to be able to have peaceful relations with the Soviet Union?

B. I would agree that the Soviet system is heavily autocratic as Russia has been for centuries. I would join you in condemning its repression of dissent and the right of emigration. But it does not lie within our power to transform the Soviet Union into a liberal democracy. It may or may not change in the future — I think it has changed in some degree since the time of Stalin — but,

in the meantime, we have the problem of living with it as it is.

A. I don't think it can change much without falling apart. It is a brittle system, and it is close to a state of collapse. Only its overwhelming military power holds it together.

B. We cannot predicate our policies on the expectation that the Soviet Union will collapse. It is a large country, with great natural resources and a large population that has been accustomed for centuries to living under difficult conditions. There is no sign of revolutionary dissatisfaction. We have to start from the assumption that the Soviet Union is here to stay.

A. I don't see why in past discussions you've kept harping on the need for arms control arrangements. We've had arms control negotiations for 20 years, and it hasn't even slowed down the Soviet military buildup. The only effect has been to pull our side into a spiral of demobilization. The only way to deal with them is to be stronger than they are — that's the way to keep the peace.

B. Arms control hasn't really been tried. The only agreements we've tried. The only agreements we've been able to reach have been limited, and at such high numerical levels, because we haven't been willing to let them cut into our planned programs. We may go through the motions of arms control negotiations to pacify our publics, but negotiations won't succeed until we really understand that our security will be better protected by a stable and moderate-level balance in the nuclear competition. The alternative is unregulated nuclear military competition, with arms that are less stable and less verifiable and that will make us less secure.

As for trying to regain superiority, the only effect of that will be to lead the Russians to keep pace with us.

A. What do you want — another détente? That was a failure and a deception. Did it stop the Russians from their military buildup or their aggression in Africa? Did you think that because we had a joint walk in space they were going to give us the world?

B. No, not détente as in 1972. It didn't last, because each side had a different notion of what it meant. The Soviets thought they could continue to exploit opportunities in the Third World without disturbing our relations, and they were wrong. We didn't ratify SALT-2, we granted most-favored-nation status to the Chinese but withheld it from the Russians, and so on.

If we ever have the opportunity to try it again, it will have to be on the basis of a more realistic common understanding of the mutual restraints we expect from each other.

The writer, professor of international relations at Columbia University, was special adviser on the Soviet Union to Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Edmund Muskie. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

The Deficit Financial Cacophony

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — The figure between Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan and Economic Council Chairman Martin S. Feldstein is bizarre proof that no one is in control of making economic policy at the White House.

Says an important Republican disgruntled: "This whole thing makes us look like a bunch of amateurs. And banker Felix Rohatyn, a Democrat, says: 'The only thing worse than bad policy is no policy at all.'"

The immediate effect on the economy is highly negative, as can be seen in the recent slide in the stock market. No one can ever be wholly sure why stock prices go this way or that, but some of the keenest analysts think the stock market is increasingly gloomy about prospects that the budget deficit problem is not going to be resolved, even after the election.

The Federal Reserve Board, which shares that anxiety and contributes to market worries — by announcing that it must keep a tighter rein on monetary policy than it would if budget policy made more sense. Paul Volcker is saying in effect that the Fed will not print the money to bail Mr. Reagan out of the deficit.

A private company in the same dire straits as the United States would be on the verge of bankruptcy, according to testimony by the director of the Office of Management and Budget, David A. Stockman.

A secondary effect of the Regan-Feldstein battle is on the Reagan administration itself. If ever there were signs of failed leadership, we had them this week when Mr. Feldstein and Mr. Stockman said bluntly that strong steps, potentially including tax increases, must be taken to reduce the deficit, and Secretary Regan violently disagreed, saying, "Tax increases do not help in any fundamental way."

Particularly upset because Mr. Feldstein — like virtually every other expert in America and in Europe — blames the deficit for high interest rates and an overvalued dollar that make American exports less competitive, Mr. Regan lost his temper.

"As far as I am concerned, you can throw [the Feldstein economic report] away," he exploded. "I have 35 years of experience in the market. The CEA has none. . . . Experience in the marketplace is a lot more valuable than time spent in a library."

Mr. Stockman, Mr. Feldstein and other cabinet officers apparently had failed, right down to the last week of the budget preparation process, to get President Reagan to face up to the deficit problem. They got no help from the president's chief of staff, James Baker, who, like Secretary Regan, misinterpreted the serious nature of \$180-\$200-billion annual deficits stretching ahead indefinitely.

Mr. Stockman and Mr. Feldstein fretted about how they would manage to defend what was clearly an indefensible position, when Secretary Regan capitulated to reality — at the last minute — and helped evolve the idea of negotiating a \$100-billion "down payment" on the deficit.

That made the president's budget, as sent to Congress, obsolete the moment it arrived. As Mr. Feldstein said, the budget was "superceded."

"The minute Reagan talked about a down payment," said a former budget director, "there was a fundamental contradiction." Mr. Stockman and Mr. Feldstein seized on the opening provided by the prospective negotiation: Both made clear that the "down payment" could only be considered the first step toward reducing the deficit in a more substantial way.

But Secretary Regan still tries to pretend that the president's original budget message is a viable document. An argument can be made that if Mr. Feldstein and Mr. Stockman could not go along with President Reagan's stubborn fixation against raising taxes, they should have resigned or suffered in silence. But they obviously felt that Secretary Regan was not depicting the real world to the president, regardless of his 35 years on Wall Street.

Felix Rohatyn, senior partner of Lazard Freres, is another experienced hand with 35 years of market place know-how. Yet on television last Sunday he was in tune with Mr. Feldstein, not Mr. Regan.

Calling for decisive action now to cut the deficit, Mr. Rohatyn said: "We've got to face financial reality, here, and we're going into it with a crew, with a level of discussion among the people making this country's financial policy that is at a level that I've never seen before."

Maybe Donald Regan should spend some time in the library. The Washington Post.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Dealing With Pretoria

Regarding "U.S. to Make New Effort on Namibia and Angola" (IHT, Jan. 26) by Bernard Gwertzman:

We are informed that the U.S. State Department's Bureau of African Affairs has yet again glimpsed the gleam of a breakthrough in its southern African negotiations. These negotiations attempt simultaneously to remove the large Cuban military presence from Angola and to bring about Namibia's transition from South African rule to independence under UN Security Council Resolution 435. The efforts have monopolized the attention of the Reagan administration's top African specialists for the last three years, to the near exclusion of creative initiatives on the rest of the continent.

The two issues are intrinsically difficult. In the eyes of many observers, the Reagan team has not helped matters by consciously entangling the two and by showing uncommon tolerance toward South Africa's repeated military adventures deep into Angola and toward its open supply of

arms and money to an opposition movement waging guerrilla warfare against the Angolan regime.

One can only pray that this time the hopeful report has more substance than its predecessors and that South Africa is not about to frustrate the negotiations through diplomatic delay or further armed incursions.

It has also been reported that large numbers of Cuban troops are being withdrawn from Ethiopia.

The Cubans went to Ethiopia in 1977 at the urgent request of an Ethiopian government seriously threatened by an invasion from Somalia. Since then, U.S. officials on the spot have made it clear to the Somali government that for all its strategic interest in access to Somali military facilities, the United States would not support diversion of resources to a Somali irredentist campaign to seize the Ogaden region from Ethiopia.

Serious raids by the Somali army and by Somali-sponsored guerrillas have stopped, and Ethiopia has sensibly decided it no longer needs to pay the financial and political costs of a large Cuban military presence.

The two cases point up a simple lesson. African governments support a major foreign military presence only when that is the only alternative to destruction. They get rid of foreign troops when invasion is no longer a threat. The Angolan government has repeatedly made that point.

If, instead of vetoing Security Council resolutions that condemn South African raids, while increasing the level of cooperation with the South African military, the Reagan administration had made it clear that no cooperation was possible while South Africa actively destabilized Angola, those Cubans, too, might have seen the light for Havana.

Instead the United States quite unnecessarily risks increasingly embarrassing involvement with a South African regime whose engagement with its neighbors has been highly destructive of regional peace — and of the standing of the United States in Africa and in the world.

WILLIAM F. FULTZ, Jr.
Professor of Political Science
Yale University
New Haven, Connecticut

Brazilian An

The Archdiocese of Recife, Brazil — Archbishop

Pessoa Câmara, a defender of human rights in the Third World, died on Tuesday of a heart attack. He was 65 years old. He had been in the world's largest Roman Catholic church as head of his

Follow clergyman and worship at the hundreds to show the support for Dom Heider, as he was known. But the military, as is known, had the military as the world's largest Roman Catholic church, did not officially take note.

U.S. Finds H

By Cass Peterson

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Food and Drug Administration has found high levels of ethylene dibromide, or EDB, in the pulp of imported citrus fruits. In some cases, the levels were as high as 1.73 parts per billion.

Residues ranged as high as 2.173 parts per billion in the pulp of oranges shipped from Mexico to Texas. Italian oranges sold in a New York market showed levels of 1.730 parts per billion.

Much lower residues were found in citrus fruits shipped to Texas from Arizona and Florida. Fruit of unknown origin, purchased in Maryland showed no EDB.

The findings, which were reported last week to the Environmental Protection Agency, may

lead to a ban on the use of EDB in citrus production. EDB is a known carcinogen and is also a potent neurotoxin.

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The Defiant Financial Cacophony

By Robert R. Ross

WASHINGTON — The Federal Reserve Board's decision to raise the discount rate to 12 1/2 percent, the highest since 1969, has triggered a series of reactions from market participants. The move was seen as a signal that the Fed was determined to combat inflation, despite the risk of slowing economic growth. Analysts noted that the decision was a departure from the Fed's previous cautious approach, reflecting a growing concern over persistent price pressures. The reaction in the bond market was particularly sharp, with Treasury bills and government bonds seeing significant price movements. In the stock market, the initial response was mixed, with some sectors showing resilience while others fell. The overall sentiment was one of uncertainty, as investors weighed the potential benefits of tighter monetary policy against the risks of a recession.



Archbishop Camara greets a well-wisher at his retirement party in Recife.

Brazilian Archbishop, Champion of Poor, Retires at 75

The Associated Press

RECIFE, Brazil — Archbishop Helder Pessoa Câmara, a defender of social justice and human rights in the Third World, celebrated his 75th birthday Tuesday and completed his 10th year as archbishop of the archdiocese in Recife, in Brazil's impoverished northeastern region, where he would continue to speak out for the world's poor people "as an archbishop of the church."

Fellow clergymen and worshippers turned out by the hundreds to show their admiration and support for Dom Helder, as the archbishop is known. But the military regime of Brazil, the world's largest Roman Catholic country, did not officially take note of the event.

Brazilian news organizations covered the day's events, thanks to the suspension of a decade-long military ban against publicity on the archbishop. The censorship ended after Pope John Paul II visited in 1980, embraced the archbishop on worldwide television, and called him "my friend, my brother."

Archbishop Câmara, a frequent candidate for the Nobel Peace Prize, said that although he must step down as administrative chief of the archdiocese in Recife, in Brazil's impoverished northeastern region, he would continue to speak out for the world's poor people "as an archbishop of the church."

He said he would speak in the coming months in Italy, Canada and the United States.

Archbishop Câmara said he was starting a campaign to appeal to Third World countries to renegotiate the terms of repayment of hundreds of billions of dollars they owe to North American and European banks.

The present repayment conditions, which often force governments to divert resources from social programs to repay the debts, "are oppressing people who are already poor and grinding them down even further," he said.

Singapore Women Challenge Policy Of Priority for Children of Educated

By Dinah Lee

International Herald Tribune
SINGAPORE — Women here are challenging a new government policy of granting children of mothers with university degrees priority in entering the best schools.

While all other women in Singapore are encouraged to stop at two children as part of a birth control campaign started in 1970, the third or fourth children of well-educated women will now get first choice of schools.

Reaction to the policy ranges from indifference to indignation. On Tuesday, the National University of Singapore's Union of Students said it was circulating a petition expressing doubts about reliance on "selective breeding" to improve the country's pool of potential leaders and skilled persons.

Local press surveys suggest that many people consider the policy racist, favoring Singapore's better-educated and more affluent Chinese majority over the rapidly growing Malay population. They see the plan as an attempt to keep the current population balance by encouraging a higher birthrate among the Chinese.

The policy, announced in January, is perhaps the first in the world to carry into the realm of national policy the "nature vs. nurture" debate on the origins of intelligence. Even China's strict birth control regulations, which grant privileges to one-child families, apply to all parents regardless of educational level.

In contrast, the policies of Singapore's prime minister, Lee Kuan Yew, and his Education Ministry officials are based on the assumption that women with university degrees have the income, education and, most important, the genes to produce more intelligent children.

Announcement of the regulations followed a plea in August by Prime Minister Lee in which he asked educated women to produce

more children. He said that, judging by 1980 census figures showing that educated women had fewer children, "if we continued to reproduce ourselves in this lopsided way, levels of competence will decline."

The previous December, Mr. Lee spoke at a conference of the ruling People's Action Party about these worries.

Mr. Lee's bent toward social engineering policies is well known. In the early days of his leadership, his favorite word when referring to Singaporeans was "digits."

The new policy does not appear popular among women in this usu-

ally quiescent city-state. They have told pollsters from two local dailies, the Straits Times and the Singapore Monitor, that the incentive of entering their children in better schools was not enough to persuade them to have more than the customary one or two.

Many women said the privileges granted to female university graduates with three or more children was elitist. There are in fact only about 200 such mothers in this country of 2.4 million people.

One woman who approved of the policy was the director of the association of banks in Singapore, Mrs. Ong-Ang Ai-Boon, who has three children.

"Overnight I've gone from social pariah to celebrity," she said in a recent interview.

In explaining her support for the rules, Mrs. Ong echoed the prime minister's recurring theme that only through personal sacrifice and commitment could Singapore survive.

"I can sympathize with people who are annoyed when the government keeps chopping and changing its policy," she said. "However, my thinking is that when you make an economic policy that is good for the nation, some people do lose out."

Objections are also coming from men with university degrees. A British banker said last week that many of his Singaporean male colleagues with degrees were angry that their children came second in the nation's priorities.

The students' petition says: "The assertion that only the intelligent can breed the intelligent is a fallacy. Government policy that directly affects our lives cannot be built on such grounds. We doubt that the attainment of a university degree is an accurate indication of intelligence. There are many individuals who do not pursue a university education by choice or because of lack of opportunity or circumstances, but they are as intelligent as the average graduate."

East Germany Broadens Curbs On Links to West

United Press International

BONN — East Germany has extended its restrictions on unofficial contacts with the West, a West German official said Wednesday.

Outfitted Hennig, a state secretary dealing with East-West German relations, said new categories of state officials and their families had been banned from any form of Western contact, including postal or telephone links with relatives in West Germany. Mr. Hennig said the Bonn government would protest the move.

Categories of East German officials already barred from contact with the West include those in the military, police, teachers, scientists and senior state and Communist Party officials.

Meanwhile, sources in West Berlin reported the arrest last October of 120 East Germans who took part in unofficial peace protests in Dresden. The sources cited information from East Germans who were jailed after the protests but who were freed and allowed to emigrate after the West German government made payments to East Germany.

U.S. Finds High Level of EDB in Imported Fruit

By Cass Peterson

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — The U.S. Food and Drug Administration has found high levels of ethylene dibromide, or EDB, in the pulp of imported citrus fruits, in some cases more than 70 times the level that the government has deemed safe for ready-to-eat grain products.

Residues ranged as high as 2,173 parts per billion in the pulp of oranges shipped from Mexico to Texas. Italian oranges sold in a New York market showed levels of 1,730 parts per billion.

Much lower residues were found in citrus fruits shipped to Texas from Arizona and Florida. Fruit of unknown origin purchased in Maryland showed no EDB.

The findings, which were forwarded last week to the Environmental Protection Agency, may

pose an additional problem for William D. Ruckelshaus, the EPA administrator, as he attempts to rid the U.S. food supply of EDB without overly disrupting trade.

Mr. Ruckelshaus recommended Friday that states recall ready-to-eat grain products containing more than 30 parts per billion of EDB, but he said he was not prepared to act on citrus and tropical fruit.

The grain and food-processing industries said they considered Mr. Ruckelshaus's action reasonable. The citrus industry, however, has long contended that it cannot survive without EDB.

Agriculture Secretary John R. Block said that there are substitutes for EDB, "but the information I have is that none is very good or practical to use right away."

The Agriculture Department requires that all fruits and some vegetables entering the country be fumigated.

Fruit shipped from one citrus-growing state to another often also must be fumigated.

The United States imports about \$12 million worth of fresh citrus fruit each year, according to the department's figures. Mr. Block said the situation was of concern to the nation's trading partners in the Caribbean and Central America.

An Environmental Protection Agency analysis last year found that eating citrus and tropical fruits tainted with EDB posed a significant cancer risk.

The agency, for example, found residues of 11 parts per billion in papayas, and said that eating 12 of them a year could result in one additional cancer death for every 5,000 persons. The agency usually considers anything more than a one-in-a-million chance of cancer to be unacceptable.

The agency last week limited

EDB residues to 900 parts per billion in raw grains, 150 parts per billion in "intermediate" foods such as flour and cake mix, and 30 parts per billion in prepared foods. It has not released the risk figures on which it based those limits.

Agency officials said, however, that the figures would be close to those used in calculations last September, when the agency imposed an emergency ban on the use of EDB as a soil fumigant. The new figures are expected to reflect the agency's belief that EDB residues will drop sharply in food products over the next year, disappearing within five years.

For an adult, that will likely mean a very small risk — perhaps one in 10 million. But the calculations done last year also reflect a relatively high risk for small children who eat EDB-tainted food for one additional year.

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Who in his right mind bought gold then?

In the "Golden Sixties" the idea of investing in gold was laughable. About as laughable as energy crises, double-digit inflation and double-digit unemployment. The few farsighted investors who took gold seriously in the '60s have been generously rewarded. While just about everything else depreciated, the price of gold climbed from \$35 an ounce during the Sixties, to \$850 an ounce in 1980. But what about today?

Inflation is under control, oil is in surplus, economies are recovering, and the recession is coming to an end. The start of the "Golden '80s"? Perhaps. But probably only for those people who do not repeat the errors of the past.

Petroleum is plentiful, but repercussions from the troubles in the Middle East could shut off the supply at any moment. Inflation is down, but the economic recovery is already beginning to create conditions for another oil crisis. The world monetary system is still threatened by Third World debt.

And international tensions have seldom been greater. Afghanistan, Poland, Lebanon, Israel, Iran, Iraq, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Grenada — the names in the headlines come and go. But the problems behind the headlines continue.

The world is less secure today than it has been for most of the 20th century. Gold is still the best hedge against an uncertain future; it always has been.

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Today's gold price is still relatively low — even if many times its value in the 1960s — and the historical trend has always been up. Financial counselors recommend putting at least 10-15% of investment assets

into gold, as insurance for the medium to long term.

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SCIENCE

Rehabilitating the Unconscious

By Daniel Goleman
New York Times Service

SUDDENLY, psychology is excited again about the unconscious.

For decades mainstream research psychologists suppressed the notion that crucial mental activity could take place unconsciously. Indeed, through the 1950s, these experimental psychologists largely ignored any such activity as "the mind," focusing instead on observable behavior. Even in the 1960s when the resurgence of cognitive psychology legitimized the study of how the mind registers information, the unconscious was still slighted outside psychoanalytic circles.

But now, in what one researcher calls "a silent revolution," experimental psychologists are taking the unconscious seriously in the wake of new and compelling evidence. The main studies show that the unconscious mind may understand and respond to meaning, form emotional responses and guide most actions, largely independent of conscious awareness. And the research evidence extends beyond the laboratory to such situations as an operating room: Researchers have verified, for example, that what patients hear while under anesthesia can affect their subsequent behavior and their health.

"An enormous portion of cognitive activity is unconscious," said Emmanuel Donchin, director of the Laboratory for Cognitive Psychophysiology at the University of Illinois. "Figuratively speaking, it could be 99 percent; we probably will never know precisely how much is outside awareness."

The methods that have conferred a new respectability on the unconscious offer a textbook case of how experimental psychology — perhaps the most rigorously "scientific" field of psychology — proceeds.

A case in point is the work of Dr. Anthony Marcel, a psychologist at Cambridge University, whose research has generated much of the current excitement.

Dr. Marcel stumbled into research on unconscious perception inadvertently. He was studying reading by flashing words rapidly on a screen and asking children to say what they were; some of the words were flashed so rapidly that they could not be read. He was

struck by some odd results: For words that could not be read, the children would sometimes guess a word similar in meaning, such as "queen" for "king."

To follow up, he began a series of experiments on what he now calls "unconscious reading." Dr. Marcel would, for example, "mask" a word by flashing it in a nonsense context so confusing his subjects did not even know that they had seen it.

He came to his conclusions through experimental techniques similar to Dr. Marcel's, in which people were shown geometric forms so fast they were unaware of having seen them. Later, they preferred these shapes to forms they were genuinely seeing for the first time. This suggests, he says, that emotions sometimes operate unconsciously, separate from cognition — feelings need no reasons.

One of the more controversial claims coming out of the new research is a challenge to the notion of conscious volition, or will. Dr. Benjamin Libet, a professor of physiology at the University of California in San Francisco, has conducted research measuring brain waves.

In a recent article in the journal *Brain*, Dr. Libet reports that measurements of the subjects' brain waves show that the brain starts to initiate the act about four-tenths of a second before a person is aware of wanting to do it. "This means," he said in an interview, "that you don't initiate voluntary actions consciously, but decide to make them somewhere in the brain outside of awareness. The part of the mind that becomes aware of a decision to act is not the part that decides; a person's decisions come to him already made."

Dr. Libet's research and interpretations rankle both philosophers and fellow brain researchers. For example, Dr. Donchin agrees with Dr. Libet's results, but not the interpretations he gives them. But, in Dr. Donchin's view, these results do not challenge of free will. "For one thing, what do you mean by the person?" he asks. "Some place in the nervous system responds before the movement occurs, but whether the person is aware at that point may be unknowable. We still don't have a precise measure of the instant at which something passes into awareness."

In his view, the unconscious mind has far greater capacity than the conscious, and so can handle a much larger array of possibilities.

Other researchers concur with Dr. Marcel in granting the unconscious mind a primary role in mental life. For example, Dr. Robert Zajonc, a psychologist at the University of Michigan, argues that the unconscious mind can form likes or dislikes before the conscious mind knows what is being responded to.

Then he asked which of two words looked or meant the same as the one masked. If, say, the unseen word was "blood," the look-alike might be "flood"; the related meaning might be "flood." Although they had not seen the word, the subjects were right in their guesses an astonishing 90 percent of the time.

He has found a parallel role for unconscious processes in "blind-sight," a curious phenomenon occurring in certain people who have lost their sight because of brain lesions instead of eye damage.

Dr. Marcel placed an object in front of such a patient and asked him to reach for it, tracking his movements with high-speed movie cameras. The film showed that the patient did not grope; instead he reached directly, his preparatory motions fine-tuned to its specific location, shape and size.

"They thought I was mad, at first, because they couldn't see a thing," says Dr. Marcel. "But when they finally tried it, they reached for the object perfectly. It turns out their vision is, in a sense, superb, but they don't know they can see."

Dr. Marcel believes both blind-sight and the masked-word effect show there can be understanding without conscious awareness. Further, he believes the unconscious mind has unique properties that bear little direct relation to what people subjectively experience. "Conscious perception proceeds according to our rational beliefs about the world and our minds, while unconscious perception probably does not," he adds.

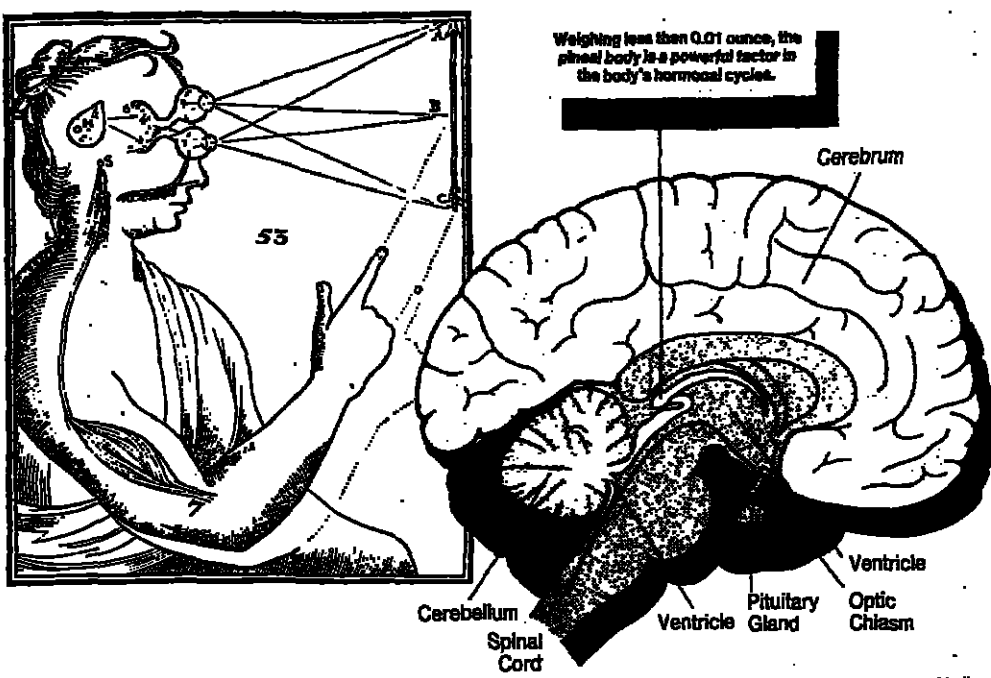
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Descartes believed perceptions traveled from eyes to pineal gland (H).

The Importance of the Pineal Gland

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.

THE 17th-century philosopher René Descartes thought the pineal body was the seat of the rational soul. About 1,400 years before him, the great physician Galen believed it was a valve to regulate the flow of thoughts out of storage in the brain.

Many 20th-century scientists, scoffing at these outmoded ideas, decided that the pineal body in humans had no important function at all. But new evidence shows that the pineal body performs some very important tasks, though these are quite unrelated to the ideas of Galen and Descartes.

The pineal body, or pineal gland, is a small structure near the center of the brain, although not actually a part of the brain. White or pinkish grey in color, it is about a quarter of an inch long and shaped like the pine cone — "pine" in Latin — from which it takes its name. It weighs less than one one-hundredth of an ounce (less than one-third of a gram).

The new evidence indicates that the pineal body is a powerful factor in the hormonal changes that usher in adolescence. It seems to work through a hormone it secretes, called melatonin, that inhibits the chemistry of sexual maturation. The pineal body is believed to be the human body's only source of melatonin.

New research seems to show that melatonin production during early childhood keeps the reproductive system quiescent. Later, the sex hormones begin to flourish as melatonin production wanes.

Other recent research indicates that the pineal body has other effects on human behavior, and that it might be part of the apparatus governing sleep.

Although it originates as part of the embryonic brain, the pineal body grows physically and functionally separate from the brain in mammalian embryos.

"By the time the mammal is born, the pineal has lost all direct connections with the brain," said Dr. Richard Wurtman of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, whose work has contributed much to modern understanding of the pineal body.

Galen's idea that the pineal body was a valve for thoughts probably arose from its location near some large central hollow spaces within the brain, called ventricles. But they are reservoirs of cerebrospinal fluid and have no direct role in mental function.

Some elements of Descartes's observations seem remarkably close to today's views. He said the pineal gland received messages from the outside world through "strings" between the eyes and the center of the brain, and reacted by sending "animal humors" down tubes to the muscles, where they produced appropriate responses.

The pineal body in mammals does receive nerve signals relayed by the brain from the eye, and does send its principal hormonal product, melatonin, elsewhere in the body, where it elicits important responses. In some species, such as frogs, the pineal is known to be directly sensitive to light. But experiments have shown that the mammalian pineal body has no direct function as a light sensor.

But evidence of its true functions has been accumulating slowly for many years. In 1898, a German physician, Otto Hübner, discovered that a 4-year-old boy who suffered premature sexual maturity had a tumor in or near his pineal body. Reviewing this and similar cases, scientists concluded that tumors so near the pineal that they hampered its function caused early puberty, while those rare tumors in which pineal tissues were abnormally active seemed to delay the onset of adolescence.

The product now believed responsible for the effect on sexual maturity was discovered in 1958 by scientists at Yale, led by Dr. Aaron B. Lerner. They showed that the pineal body produced a hormone, now called melatonin, that caused the skins of frogs to blacken. But its function in mammals remained a puzzle.

In 1961, Dr. Virginia Fiske of Wellesley College discovered that keeping rats in brightly lighted rooms for several weeks decreased the weight of their pineal bodies.

Since prolonged exposure to light was known to increase the weight of the animals' gonads and accelerate the female fertility cycles, Dr. Wurtman suspected that the pineal body was somehow involved in the effects of light on the reproductive system. He and his colleagues showed that when the pineal bodies of rats were removed, the enhancing effect on their reproductive organs took place just as though they had been exposed to light, but extra light produced no further effect. In short, the effect on reproductive hormones must be produced or mediated by the pineal body.

CURRENTS

Marsupial Fossils Found in Egypt

CAIRO (UPI) — Geologists have discovered 32-million-year-old fossils in Egypt, the first evidence that marsupials, pouched mammals most common in Australia, once lived in Africa.

Dr. Mohammed Essawi, chairman of the Egyptian Geological Survey Institute, said the discovery leaves Asia as the only continent in which marsupial remains are unknown. He said scientists will have to reconsider their ideas about the history of marsupials in much of the world.

Unlike most mammals, marsupials — of which the kangaroo is the best-known example — deliver babies at a very early stage of growth and keep the infants in pouches on the abdomen while they complete their development.

It generally has been believed that marsupials disappeared from much of the world, except in Australia and the Americas, 60 million to 50 million years ago, when Australia was separated from the mother continent Gondwana. Dr. Essawi said it was thought marsupials were pushed out of Asia and Africa within a 2-million-year period by larger mammals called placental. In Australia, where they are most common, they found a secure refuge away from a confrontation with the placentals.

Chinese Identify Diarrhea Virus

BEIJING (AP) — Chinese scientists have discovered a virus that causes adult epidemic diarrhea, the Xinling news agency reported. It said researchers working under the China National Preventive Medicine Center's Institute of Virology in Beijing isolated the virus, identified as a rota-virus. The reported discovery could have major implications for work to combat diarrhea, a major ailment in underdeveloped nations. Xinling quoted researcher Hong Tao of the Institute of Virology as saying it was the third discovery of a rota-virus. Another causes diarrhea in infants and the second is found in chickens and pigs.

Travel Link to Infection Stressed

CHICAGO (UPI) — Potentially life-threatening infections sometimes are not diagnosed for months because some doctors do not ask patients if they have been traveling abroad, researchers say. "Where have you been?" should be the first question physicians ask ailing patients who have been traveling, said Dr. Myron G. Schultz of the Centers for Disease Control. Many physicians are not comfortable with this responsibility because they are trained to deal with the common diseases in their own country, not diseases that are often called "exotic," Dr. Schultz said in an editorial in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*.

Patients often regard their recent travel as irrelevant to the ailment and will not mention it unless specifically asked. "Physicians should not succumb to this error," Dr. Schultz said. "Most of the infectious disease that travelers acquire are relatively easy to diagnose — provided one has thought of them."

A journal article cited the case of more than half of a group of river explorers who traveled to Ethiopia and became infected with river worms. It was not until two months later that the problem was attributed to parasites native to the African river area.

'Endangered' Worm Called Plentiful

SYDNEY (Reuters) — The world's longest invertebrate, the giant Gippsland earthworm, has just been listed by the World Wildlife Fund as an endangered species, to the surprise of locals. "You can dig up a couple of thousand of them off one acre here," said the naturalist Mark Holmes, who lives in the state of Victoria's big worm country east of Melbourne.

He suggested the World Wildlife Fund had not done its homework in assessing the merits of Gippsland's giant chaetopoda, which grows to a length of 3 meters (more than 9 feet) and gurgles like an emptying bathtub when it leaps backward down holes.

The worm, often twice the thickness of a man's thumb, is regarded as a pest by farmers because it undermines water storage dams. But aborigines consider its secretions a cure for rheumatism.

Record Winds Recorded in Antarctica

MOSCOW (Reuters) — Soviet scientists in the Antarctic have registered world record wind speeds at their Russkaya research station on the western sector of the frozen continent, the Tass news agency reported. It said recent wind strengths had reached 215 kilometers an hour (133 miles an hour), the highest level ever recorded anywhere.

NYSE Most Actives									
Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Change	Index	Open	High	Low
Dow Jones	1184.15	1186.75	1183.25	1184.15	+2.60	NYSE	1184.15	1186.75	1183.25
S&P 500	102.15	102.45	101.85	102.15	+0.30	NYSE	102.15	102.45	101.85
NYSE	102.15	102.45	101.85	102.15	+0.30	NYSE	102.15	102.45	101.85
NYSE	102.15	102.45	101.85	102.15	+0.30	NYSE	102.15	102.45	101.85
Not available at press time									
Dow Jones Averages									
Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Change	Index	Open	High	Low
Dow Jones	1184.15	1186.75	1183.25	1184.15	+2.60	NYSE	1184.15	1186.75	1183.25
S&P 500	102.15	102.45	101.85	102.15	+0.30	NYSE	102.15	102.45	101.85
NYSE	102.15	102.45	101.85	102.15	+0.30	NYSE	102.15	102.45	101.85
NYSE	102.15	102.45	101.85	102.15	+0.30	NYSE	102.15	102.45	101.85
NYSE Index									
Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Change	Index	Open	High	Low
Dow Jones	1184.15	1186.75	1183.25	1184.15	+2.60	NYSE	1184.15	1186.75	1183.25
S&P 500	102.15	102.45	101.85	102.15	+0.30	NYSE	102.15	102.45	101.85
NYSE	102.15	102.45	101.85	102.15	+0.30	NYSE	102.15	102.45	101.85
NYSE	102.15	102.45	101.85	102.15	+0.30	NYSE	102.15	102.45	101.85
NYSE Diaries									
Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Change	Index	Open	High	Low
Dow Jones	1184.15	1186.75	1183.25	1184.15	+2.60	NYSE	1184.15	1186.75	1183.25
S&P 500	102.15	102.45	101.85	102.15	+0.30	NYSE	102.15	102.45	101.85
NYSE	102.15	102.45	101.85	102.15	+0.30	NYSE	102.15	102.45	101.85
NYSE	102.15	102.45	101.85	102.15	+0.30	NYSE	102.15	102.45	101.85
Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.									
Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Change	Index	Open	High	Low
Dow Jones	1184.15	1186.75	1183.25	1184.15	+2.60	NYSE	1184.15	1186.75	1183.25
S&P 500	102.15	102.45	101.85	102.15	+0.30	NYSE	102.15	102.45	101.85
NYSE	102.15	102.45	101.85	102.15	+0.30	NYSE	102.15	102.45	101.85
NYSE	102.15	102.45	101.85	102.15	+0.30	NYSE	102.15	102.45	101.85
Wednesday's NYSE 3 P.M.									
Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Change	Index	Open	High	Low
Dow Jones	1184.15	1186.75	1183.25	1184.15	+2.60	NYSE	1184.15	1186.75	1183.25
S&P 500	102.15	102.45	101.85	102.15	+0.30	NYSE	102.15	102.45	101.85
NYSE	102.15	102.45	101.85	102.15	+0.30	NYSE	102.15	102.45	101.85
NYSE	102.15	102.45	101.85	102.15	+0.30	NYSE	102.15	102.45	101.85
AMEX Diaries									
Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Change	Index	Open	High	Low
Dow Jones	1184.15	1186.75	1183.25	1184.15	+2.60	NYSE	1184.15	1186.75	1183.25
S&P 500	102.15	102.45	101.85	102.15	+0.30	NYSE	102.15	102.45	101.85
NYSE	102.15	102.45	101.85	102.15	+0.30	NYSE	102.15	102.45	101.85
NYSE	102.15	102.45	101.85	102.15	+0.30	NYSE	102.15	102.45	101.85
NASDAQ Index									
Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Change	Index	Open	High	Low
Dow Jones	1184.15	1186.75	1183.25	1184.15	+2.60	NYSE	1184.15	1186.75	1183.25
S&P 500	102.15	102.45	101.85	102.15	+0.30	NYSE	102.15	102.45	101.85
NYSE	102.15	102.45	101.85	102.15	+0.30	NYSE	102.15	102.45	101.85
NYSE	102.15	102.45	101.85	102.15	+0.30	NYSE	102.15	102.45	101.85
AMEX Most Actives									
Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Change	Index	Open	High	Low
Dow Jones	1184.15	1186.75	1183.25	1184.15	+2.60	NYSE	1184.15	1186.75	1183.25
S&P 500	102.15	102.45	101.85	102.15	+0.30	NYSE	102.15	102.45	101.85
NYSE	102.15	102.45	101.85	102.15	+0.30	NYSE	102.15	102.45	101.85
NYSE	102.15	102.45	101.85	102.15	+0.30	NYSE	102.15	102.45	101.85
Standard & Poor's Index									
Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Change	Index	Open	High	Low
Dow Jones	1184.15	1186.75	1183.25	1184.15	+2.60	NYSE	1184.15	1186.75	1183.25
S&P 500	102.15	102.45	101.85	102.15	+0.30	NYSE	102.15	102.45	101.85
NYSE	102.15	102.45	101.85	102.15	+0.30	NYSE	102.15	102.45	101.85
NYSE	102.15	102.45	101.85	102.15	+0.30	NYSE	102.15	102.45	101.85
Dow Jones Bond Averages									
Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Change	Index	Open	High	Low
Dow Jones	1184.15	1186.75	1183.25	1184.15	+2.60	NYSE	1184.15	1186.75	1183.25
S&P 500	102.15	102.45	101.85	102.15	+0.30	NYSE	102.15	102.45	101.85
NYSE	102.15	102.45	101.85	102.15	+0.30	NYSE	102.15	102.45	101.85
NYSE	102.15	102.45	101.85	102.15	+0.30	NYSE	102.15	102.45	101.85
AMEX Stock Index									
Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Change	Index	Open	High	Low
Dow Jones	1184.15	1186.75	1183.25	1184.15	+2.60	NYSE	1184.15	1186.75	1183.25
S&P 500	102.15	102.45	101.85	102.15	+0.30	NYSE	102.15	102.45	101.85
NYSE	102.15	102.45	101.85	102.15	+0.30	NYSE	102.15	102.45	101.85
NYSE	102.15	102.45	101.85	102.15	+0.30	NYSE	102.15	102.45	101.85

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1984

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WALL STREET WATCH

By EDWARD ROHRBACH

The Main Question Now Is Where Market Slide Will Come to an End

Open windows have always strangely attracted Wall Street, which has been doing the next best thing to actually jumping.
"Stocks are taking a down elevator," said Salomon Brothers' Laszlo Birinyi Jr. "Nobody knows what floor they're going to stop at."
The probable low now being "banded about" on Wall Street is the 1,100-to-1,120 range on the Dow Industrials average, he said, adding: "The big institutional investors, with their favorite stocks getting hammered unmercifully, are plain scared."

Mr. Birinyi, who directs equity-market analysis at the firm, correctly questioned the institution-led surge in stocks a month ago when Wall Street flirted with the uncharted 1,300 level.

"That rally dried up as the institutions ran out of money," he asserted. "They were all expecting the stock market to reach 1,320 or 1,350 — when everybody was going to sell to the other guy."

Michael Metz, senior vice president and market strategist at Oppenheimer, described the 100-point-plus decline of stocks as "everybody trying to improve their liquidity, then rushing for the exits at the same time — creating a demand vacuum."

Like Mr. Birinyi, he expects a "technical bounce" off this week's low, but then predicts "another slide, down perhaps below 1,100."

After this low is reached in the year's first half, he predicts, Wall Street will trade no higher than 1,250 for the rest of 1984.

"Bonds will act as a lid on stocks," he said. "Playing the stock market has just not worked out for investors the last six to nine months and there's going to be a reallocation toward bonds. The bloom is off stocks, especially for individuals who haven't been making money in speculative areas like high tech and new issues."

Foreign investors, he said, are switching funds out of Wall Street because "they see better values on other stock exchanges and fear the dollar is vulnerable to a major drop."

Trading Turn Predicted

Newton Zinder, chief technical analyst for E.F. Hutton, said that with all the market's recent "emotion," the stage is set for a "trading turn." However, he thinks that any such turn will last for only a few days.

He sees stocks bottoming out in the low 1,100s, but "Wall Street will have to go through an extensive rebuilding phase before any sustainable upmove can be made." That could take from a month to midsummer, he said.

Mr. Zinder explained that the market tumbled because "too much optimism had been built up — investors thought nothing could go wrong on Wall Street during a presidential election year."

Frank Korth, director of market analysis at Shearson/American Express, discounts the possibility that Wall Street is moving into a major bear market and sees support at the 1,110 to 1,130 level. In fact, he sees a replay of last year at this time, when stocks peaked in February then traded in that area for two months.

While expecting a "trading opportunity," he advises against "bottom fishing" during this consolidation for people who "spend investment dollars." They should wait for the "spring rally" that Mr. Korth anticipates.

Market leaders then, he said, should be money-center banks such as Chase and Citicorp, the Southeast regional banks, along with the non-nuclear utilities. Here he named Allegheny Power, Southwestern Public Service, Tucson Electric Power, Consolidated Edison and Northern States Power. Consumer stocks, especially major retailers, should also shine, he said. He mentioned Dayton-Hudson, Wal-Mart and J.C. Penney.

Mr. Korth, in his studies of various market sectors, notes that in many cases foreign stocks traded on Wall Street have lately far outperformed their group. "They're doing surprisingly better," he said. "This to me indicates funds are moving into foreign stock exchanges and out of Wall Street."

Jan de Jonge, who manages Royal Dutch/Shell's \$600-million pension-fund stock portfolio, said money has been redirected to Europe's stock markets the last eight months as they have become "more attractive" than Wall Street.

In the first half of 1983 more than 50 percent of the fund's cash flow, or "new money," was going into U.S. stocks, he said, then Royal Dutch/Shell "turned neutral" on trans-Atlantic investments.

"However, we'd be prepared to reinvest now on Wall Street if stocks go down another 50 to 60 points. We consider the dollar a risk, though, something that could hurt us."

That theme was echoed by Ove Brandstrup-Andersen, head of foreign trading and investment at Copenhagen Hadelsselskab, Denmark's largest bank.

"It has been more a question of non-American investors leaving the dollar than leaving Wall Street," he said.

International Herald Tribune

CURRENCY RATES									
Late interbank rates on Feb. 8, excluding fees.									
Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris. New York rates at 2:00 pm EST.									
	U.S.	DM	FF	£	Y	Sw	Sc	DK	N
Amsterdam	1.3335	2.36	11.25	1.75	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Brussels	5.27	79.875	24.45	6.45	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Frankfurt	2.75	3.85	32.54	1.25	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
London	1.41	2.88	11.25	2.275	4.26	79.46	3.145	20.30	2.25
Milan	1.6920	2.28	28.17	6.45	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Paris	1.4175	2.745	11.25	1.75	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Stockholm	8.49	307.25	27	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Tokyo	23.075	230.62	16.49	27	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Zurich	2.275	3.1475	28.17	6.45	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
1 ECU	0.67	0.569	2.341	6.924	1.380	2.549	4.0057	1.817	10.978
1 SDR	1.0495	0.74512	2.8118	8.7499	1.79521	3.226	5.8341	2.377	24.48

(a) Commercial (b) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (d) Units of 100 (e) Units of 1,000 (f) Units of 10. N.D.: not quoted. N.A.: not available.

INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits Feb. 8

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	French Franc	ECU	SDR
1M	9% - 9 1/4	5% - 5 1/4	3% - 3 1/4	3% - 3 1/4	12% - 12 1/4	9% - 9 1/4
3M	9% - 9 1/4	5% - 5 1/4	3% - 3 1/4	3% - 3 1/4	12% - 12 1/4	9% - 9 1/4
6M	9% - 9 1/4	5% - 5 1/4	3% - 3 1/4	3% - 3 1/4	12% - 12 1/4	9% - 9 1/4
1Y	10% - 10 1/4	6% - 6 1/4	3% - 3 1/4	3% - 3 1/4	12% - 12 1/4	9% - 9 1/4

Rates applicable to interbank deposits of \$1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates

	United States	United Kingdom	France	Germany	Japan
Discount Rate	5 1/2%	8%	8%	8%	5%
Federal Funds	9%	9%	9%	9%	9%
Prime Rate	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%
Broker's Loan Rate	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
3-month Treasury Bills	9 1/2%	9 1/2%	9 1/2%	9 1/2%	9 1/2%
6-month Treasury Bills	9 1/2%	9 1/2%	9 1/2%	9 1/2%	9 1/2%
3-month Eurocurrency	9 1/2%	9 1/2%	9 1/2%	9 1/2%	9 1/2%
CDs 60-90 days	9 1/2%	9 1/2%	9 1/2%	9 1/2%	9 1/2%

West Germany

	1-month	3-month	6-month	1-year
Overnight Rate	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
One Month Interbank	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
3-month Interbank	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
6-month Interbank	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50

Japan

	1-month	3-month	6-month	1-year
Discount Rate	5%	5%	5%	5%
Call Money	6%	6%	6%	6%
60-day Interbank	6%	6%	6%	6%

Sources: Commercial Bank of Tokyo, Tokyo; Bank of Japan, Tokyo.

U.S. Steel Set to File Trade Suits

By Stuart Auerbach

WASHINGTON — U.S. Steel Corp.'s chairman Wednesday said the domestic steel industry, including U.S. Steel, will file many complaints in the next few months to try to persuade the Reagan administration to withdraw its opposition to global import quotas.

David M. Roderick suggested that a large influx of new cases on top of the more than a dozen already filed may be so "burdensome" that the administration will reverse itself and agree to negotiate global quotas that would allow foreign suppliers about 15 percent of the U.S. market.

That would be divided among Europe and Japan, which each holds about 5 percent of the U.S. market, and Third World suppliers whose imports have surged over the past year to about 10 percent of the market.

Mr. Roderick said "all players of substance in the import game" — the European Community, Japan and Brazil — "would be very pleased to enter into quotas in a negotiated manner."

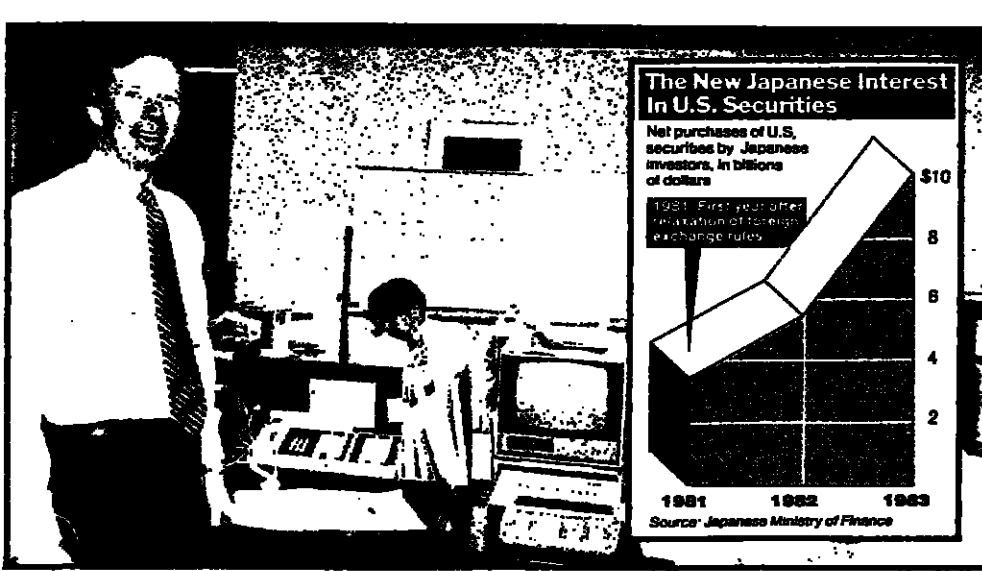
Brazil, facing the prospect of being priced out of the United States as a result of unfair-trade case rulings that are likely to impose high penalties, has been especially active recently to carve out its own niche in the United States.

"The question for Brazil is whether they will accept a lower quota or nothing," Mr. Roderick said.

The Reagan administration has consistently opposed the notion of global quotas, though it negotiated a restraint agreement with the EC and accepted Japan's voluntary restraints.

But Mr. Roderick told a steel industry breakfast for the press that "it is not inconceivable that the administration could begin to modify its position" under the pressure of trying to handle a growing number of unfair-trade cases.

So far there have been no signs of (Continued on Page 11, Col. 3)



George P. Hutchinson, left, managing director of Salomon Brothers Asia Ltd., in Tokyo.

6 U.S. Brokerages Prosper in Japan As Funds Seek High Returns Abroad

By Steve Lohr

TOKYO — In 1976, when Salomon Brothers Inc. set up shop in Asia, it decided for several reasons to locate in Hong Kong. The British colony was centrally situated in the region, it was relatively free of regulations and it was bilingual. Clearly, the firm's executives concluded, Hong Kong was the financial heart of Asia.

Then, over the next few years, they decided they had missed something in arriving at their decision.

"It became apparent to me and my colleagues," said George P. Hutchinson, managing director of Salomon Brothers Asia Ltd., "that Japan was the future. It had the infrastructure, the economic size and the capital."

That future has in good part arrived for Salomon Brothers and a handful of other U.S. investment houses — Merrill Lynch, Goldman Sachs, Prudential-Bache, Kidder, Peabody, and Smith Barney. The six firms have prospered in Japan, as the country's cash-laden institutional investors have bought more and more high-yielding foreign bonds.

The six U.S. firms have upgraded their Japanese operations, from representative offices to branches that can trade securities like any Japanese brokerage. Today, they each have a Tokyo branch office, and Merrill Lynch has also opened a branch in Osaka.

Their experience has been so successful that other U.S. firms with representative offices in Japan are contemplating branch status. The Europeans, particularly the British, are also increasing their presence in Japan, but to a lesser extent than the Americans.

While the six U.S. firms are engaged in such other activities as corporate finance and research on Japanese equities, the trading of fixed-income securities is the fastest-growing field. And most of the U.S. firms, regardless of classification, are adding significantly to their bond staffs.

Perhaps the stiffest competition among the U.S. firms is to gain the services of Japanese traders experienced in the international bond markets. The Americans are offering six-figure salaries to lure specialists away from big Japanese securities houses or, not infrequently, from their American rivals. In December, for example, Kidder, Peabody raided Merrill Lynch's Tokyo office, hiring away four of its bond salesmen.

The capital outflow from Japan is attributable to the easing of the government's foreign-exchange controls in December 1980, the appeal of higher interest rates abroad and the decision by the Ministry of Finance to let big financial institutions put more of their assets in foreign investments.

Domestically, life insurance companies and banks have fewer investment opportunities in Japan now that economic growth has slowed and companies no longer need so much capital for building new factories.

Accordingly, the financial institutions need new outlets for investment and, for the insurance companies especially, they would prefer to put a portion of their assets in nations less prone to earthquakes than Japan.

The result of the more relaxed government posture toward investment abroad has been a sharp rise in (Continued on Page 9, Col. 1)

Bonn Cabinet Approves Rules On Banking

By Stuart Auerbach

BONN — The West German cabinet has agreed to lower the limit on a bank's lending to a single borrower to 50 percent of a bank's basic capital, down from the current 75 percent.

Finance Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg said Wednesday that this forms part of a draft amendment to the West German banking law approved at Wednesday's cabinet session.

Mr. Stoltenberg said the amendment also calls for banks to include their foreign affiliates in their balance sheets. The current system includes parent banks and branches only, ignoring foreign subsidiaries.

Accounts of all domestic and foreign subsidiaries in which banks have holdings of 40 percent or more will have to be consolidated, Mr. Stoltenberg said. Mortgage banks are included in the regulation.

The amendment includes in its definition of a single borrower all holdings in which a borrowing concern has a 40-percent or larger stake, Mr. Stoltenberg said.

He said the banks will be given a transition period of five years in which to comply with the demands of the amendment.

The government seeks to have the bill take effect on Jan. 1, 1985. He said the agreement to extend the new reporting standards to include mortgage banks was only approved after prolonged discussion, and with Economics Minister Otto Lambdoff abstaining.

If the transition period presents problems for individual banks, the Federal Banking Supervisory Office would be able to extend it, he noted.

Mr. Stoltenberg said the measure was intended to adjust West German bank supervision to the changed risk situation for the banks and to improve their capital resources. He added that it also is

intended to achieve a better spread of bank risk and to bring West Germany into line with European Community banking-reporting guidelines, which are due to come into force in mid-1985. But the main thrust of the draft is the introduction of bank supervision on a consolidated basis, he said.

This consolidation will not endanger the supply of credit to the West German economy, as banks that are unaffected by the amendment still will have considerable scope for making fresh credit available, Mr. Stoltenberg said.

Nor will the competitiveness of West German banks suffer unduly compared with banks abroad, as most industrialized countries already have consolidated bank supervision, he said.

Mr. Stoltenberg said he hopes the changes in the law will help keep the banks within the West German lending limit of 18 times own capital, by boosting their capital resources.

U.K. Official Assails U.S. Trade Curbs

By Stuart Auerbach

WASHINGTON — Britain's secretary of state for trade and industry, Norman Tebbit, scolded the Reagan administration Wednesday for preaching free trade while slipping into protectionist practices.

He cited White House curbs on imports of specialty steel and tightened limits on the sale of foreign textiles as actions by the administration that are "so worrying" to Britain.

The increased tariffs and quotas on imported specialty steel, imposed by President Ronald Reagan days after the heads of government at the Williamsburg economic summit last May declared their determination to reverse protectionism, is "unjustifiable," Mr. Tebbit told a luncheon here of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and the Washington Export Council.

He called the decision to place new restrictions on textile imports "another unsettling element which undermines confidence in the U.S. commitment to free trade."

"Like the action over steel," Mr. Tebbit continued, "it carries a message to other domestic industries and makes resistance to future protectionist demands that much higher."

The Reagan administration has (Continued on Page 11, Col. 5)

N.Y. Stock Prices Fall Sharply and Broadly as Trading Eases

NEW YORK — Trading slowed down a bit on the New York Stock Exchange Wednesday as prices dropped along a broad front, following some grim economic predictions by the Federal Reserve's chairman, Paul A. Volcker.

The Dow Jones industrial average, up 3 points and down 8 in the first two hours after rising 6.18 Tuesday, was down 10.37 to 1170.12 an hour before the close of trading. Before Tuesday, it had fallen 112 points in four weeks, including 22.72 Monday, to a six-month low.

Declines led advances 944-554 among the 1,938 issues traded. Five-hour volume was 72.5 million shares, compared with 88.9 million traded in the corresponding period Tuesday.

Analysts said prices of many stocks had reached such low levels that institutions were tempted to begin buying again. But there still was considerable nervousness about interest rates, the budget deficit and Lebanon.

Marvin Katz of Sanford C. Bernstein said "this market can't just turn around. It has to build a base somewhere. I think we are close to it," but he added that margin calls were heavy for the third straight session.

Mr. Volcker triggered some selling when he warned the Senate Banking Committee that failure to work on cutting the federal deficit was like playing "Russian roulette" and inaction could produce another recession.

Mr. Volcker said the demands of the economy would determine the course of interest rates. Lower demand would mean lower rates and increased demand higher charges.

He also said he thought President Ronald Reagan's budget assumptions about interest rates and inflation for 1985 were optimistic.

Traders were watching carefully as a special panel proposed by President Reagan held its first meeting amid skepticism by Democrats that it can come up with a way to cut the federal budget deficit if military spending or tax increases are not discussed.

American Telephone & Telegraph when-issued and AT&T "old" stocks were high on the active list.

General Motors, which rose 1/4 Tuesday after reporting fourth-quarter earnings of \$4.11 a share, up from 45 cents a year ago, moved up at the outset in heavy trading.

IBM, a 1 1/4 point winner Tuesday, was active. IBM Tuesday introduced a new high-speed printer. Motorola was lower in the early going. Motorola plans a 3-for-1 stock split and an increased dividend payout.

Wheeling-Pittsburgh lost ground. The company and Nisshin Steel of Japan plan to build a steel mill in Ohio. Wheeling-Pittsburgh will issue more than 1 million new shares of common stock at \$35 a share. Nisshin will buy 500,000 of the shares.

Irving Trust, which has risen nearly 11 points over the past three weeks, including 4 1/2 Tuesday, gave back some ground. The company is subject of takeover speculation.

Jonathan Logan moved sharply higher. United Merchants has bought 9.8 percent of the company's stock.

C Three Inc., which reported third-quarter earnings of 5 cents a share, down from 25 cents a year ago, was lower.

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Wednesday's NYSE 3 P.M.

Tables include the nationwide prices
Up to the closing on Wall Street

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52 High Low 3-M. Out. Crge

(Continued from Page 6)

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Agency of Congress Urges Deficit Cuts

WASHINGTON — The nonpartisan Congressional Budget Office said Wednesday that it will be difficult to reverse "alarming trends" toward huge budget deficits but that the effort should be started.

The director of the office, Rudolph G. Penner, presented the Senate Budget Committee with a list of options for reducing the deficit through tax increases or spending cuts or both. The office estimates that the budget deficit will be \$326 billion in fiscal 1989, about triple what President Ronald Reagan predicted in the budget he submitted last week to Congress. Mr. Reagan predicted that the deficit would be \$180 billion for the next several years if his program of spending cuts and tax increases is approved.

Mr. Penner predicted that there would be many difficulties in reducing future deficits by saying that if military spending, for example, is held to zero growth starting in 1985, the 1987 saving would only be \$25 billion.

Imposing a 1-percent national sales tax in 1987 would only raise \$16 billion, he added. If legislation to index income taxes starting due next year is repealed, 1987 revenues would only be increased \$31 billion, he said. And if a 1985 cost-of-living adjustment in all federal programs is skipped, the 1987 saving would amount to \$12 billion, he added.

Study Forecasts Increase In Investment Within EC

BRUSSELS — Investment in the European Community will increase this year by an inflation-adjusted 4.7 percent after a 2.5-percent drop in 1983, an EC Commission survey found. The investment plans for 1984 appear to reflect a better outlook for total demand and improving profitability of companies, a commission spokesman said Wednesday.

Investment in the engineering and metals sectors will be favored, with a special emphasis put on restructuring plans for the steel and car industries, the study showed.

Saturday days

in the Trib.

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BUSINESS

Cable & Wireless To Win Control of

LONDON (HT) — Cable & Wireless, the British telecommunications giant, is expected to win control of the 62 percent of Hong Kong Cable Co. that the offer would mean.

Standard Telephone & Telegraph Co. (STC) spokesman declined to say whether the company already is involved in the offer. Cablevision, which plans to acquire Cablevision, is one of 11 companies that have applied to the company to establish cable systems.

Reagan Rejects Community Cuts

WASHINGTON (AP) — The President's new Community Development Administration (CDA) rejected a proposal to cut federal aid to urban areas, a move that would have been seen as a sharp U.S. farm subsidy.

EC Confirms Curbs

BRUSSELS (AP) — The European Community confirmed its curbs on steel exports on Tuesday, the community spokesman said.

Airbus Greeted Boe

PARIS (Reuters) — The European aircraft maker Airbus greeted Boeing Co. as a new competitor in the world market for large commercial jetliners.

Brazil Expects \$1

RIO DE JANEIRO (Reuters) — Brazil's \$6.5 billion commercial aircraft program is expected to be released in the second half of 1984.

Barclays Euronote

LONDON (Reuters) — Barclays Bank has increased its Euronote program to \$550 million, the bank said Wednesday.

6 U.S. Brok

(Continued from Page 7) Japanese purchases of foreign government securities, particularly U.S. Treasury issues and Eurobonds, with their expertise in those markets, the U.S. firms act as intermediaries for this surge.

The growth has been tremendous, and 1983 was by far the best year, Mr. Hutchinson said.

Net purchases of U.S. securities by Japanese investors jumped to \$10.1 billion last year from \$5.7 billion in 1981, according to the Federal Reserve's international investment position report.

The advantage of investing in U.S. securities is clear. Ten-year U.S. Treasury bonds, for example, have yielded interest rates recently of about 13 percent, more than four percentage points higher than the

COMPANY

Revenue and profits for major U.S. companies

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Sperry Corp.

Westinghouse

Worldwide

Agency of Congress
Budget Deficit Cuts
WASHINGTON — The House of Representatives today passed a bill to cut the federal budget deficit by \$1.5 billion over the next five years. The bill, known as the Budget Deficit Reduction Act, was passed by a vote of 311 to 107. It includes provisions to reduce spending on various programs, including education, health care, and social security. The bill is expected to be signed into law by President Reagan.

Study Forecasts Increase in Investment Within
WASHINGTON — A study by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York has forecasted a significant increase in investment within the United States over the next several years. The study, which is based on a survey of business executives, predicts that investment in new plant and equipment will rise by 15 percent in 1984, and by 20 percent in 1985. This increase is expected to be driven by a combination of factors, including a decline in interest rates and a recovery in business confidence.

Saturday
Leonard
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Economic
Scene.

BUSINESS BRIEFS

Cable & Wireless Succeeds in Bid To Win Control of Hong Kong Firm

LONDON (Herald) — Cable & Wireless PLC said Wednesday that it had raised its stake in Hong Kong Telephone Co. to 52.4 percent. The British telecommunications company had said Monday that it was offering 3.28 billion Hong Kong dollars (\$420 million), or 46 dollars a share, for the 62 percent of Hong Kong Telephone it did not already own. C&W said that the offer would remain open for several more weeks but that it hopes to leave a substantial minority of the shares in the hands of Hong Kong investors.

Standard Telephones Venture Seen

LONDON (Herald) — Standard Telephones & Cables PLC is expected to announce Thursday that it has formed a joint venture with an American company to supply cable-television equipment in Britain. An STC spokesman declined to identify the American partner. The British company already is involved in cable TV through a shareholding in the United States. STC is also planning to operate a cable network in Belfast. Under the agreement, the joint venture would be awarded franchises last year to establish cable systems.

Reagan Rejects Curbs on EC Wine

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Reagan administration is opposed to legislation that would restrict imports of European wine, even if the European Community erects trade barriers against some U.S. agricultural commodities. Agriculture Secretary John R. Block has said. He wanted at a new conference here Tuesday that the United States would react to such moves by the EC, but did not give details. Legislation has been proposed in Congress that would allow U.S. restrictions on wine imports. The bill, supported by lawmakers from major wine areas, has been seen as one way the United States could react to EC curbs on U.S. farm shipments.

EC Confirms Curbs on U.S. Goods

BRUSSELS (AP) — The European Community Commission confirmed Wednesday its retaliatory measures against the United States for imposing curbs on EC specialty steel imports will take effect March 1. On Tuesday, the commission rejected a U.S. request for a two-week delay in the start of the retaliatory measures to allow Washington to consider objections to the EC countermeasures. These countermeasures — curbs of imports of chemicals, sporting goods and security devices — were announced Jan. 13 following the U.S. government's decision last July to restrict imports of EC specialty steel, such as stainless steel, contrasted with traditional carbon steel.

Airbus Greets Boeing Proposal Coolly

PARIS (Reuters) — The European aircraft consortium, Airbus Industrie, reacted coolly Wednesday to a surprise proposal from its main rival, Boeing Co., that the two organizations join forces to produce a short-haul 150-seater airliner. "We don't really have any comment as we haven't been approached, but it is interesting to note Boeing is paying so much interest to Airbus," a spokeswoman for Airbus said. Airbus plans to produce a single-aisle, 150-seater plane, the A-320, by 1988. The proposal for a joint project came from Boeing's vice-president for civil aviation, Ted Bouillon, speaking to journalists in Paris Tuesday.

Brazil Expects \$1 Billion This Month

RIO DE JANEIRO (Reuters) — The first segment of about \$1 billion of Brazil's \$6.5 billion commercial bank loan, signed in January, should be released in the second half of this month, Finance Ministry sources said Wednesday. Release of the first \$3 billion, which should be made available in three roughly equal parts at weekly intervals, has been delayed because of bureaucratic work.

Barclays Euronote Issue Is Increased

LONDON (Reuters) — Barclays Bank's floating-rate Euronote issue has been increased to \$350 million from \$250 million, Barclays Merchant Bank said Wednesday. The issue, by Barclays Overseas Investment Co., is guaranteed on a subordinated basis by Barclays Bank International. The notes mature in 2004 and carry a spread of 4 percent over the London interbank offered rate.

6 U.S. Brokerages Prosper in Japan

(Continued from Page 7) Japanese purchases of foreign fixed-income securities, particularly U.S. Treasury issues and Eurobonds. With their expertise in these markets, the U.S. firms act as intermediaries for this surge. "The growth has been tremendous, and 1983 was by far the biggest year," Mr. Hutchinson said. In fact, net purchases of U.S. securities by Japanese investors jumped to \$10.3 billion last year from \$3.7 billion in 1981, according to the Finance Ministry's international research division. Nearly all of that investment was in fixed-income securities. The advantage of investing in U.S. issues is clear. Ten-year U.S. Treasury bonds, for example, have carried interest rates recently of about 11.5 percent, more than four percentage points higher than the rate on a comparable Japanese government issue. How much, and how quickly, the Japanese government will permit the capital outflow to increase is uncertain. Although the export of Japanese capital does help the U.S. government finance its huge deficits, the outflow also tends to weaken the value of the yen. A weaker yen makes Japanese goods less expensive abroad, aggravating trade frictions by increasing Japan's exports. Still, most of the U.S. securities executives here see the trend toward greater liberalization continuing, adding to their sales. For example, the Finance Ministry earlier this month permitted trading to begin in Government National Mortgage Association securities, or Ginnie Maes. Ginnie Maes are the biggest part

GM Officials To Share Big Bonus Pool

DETROIT — General Motors Corp.'s record 1983 earnings are likely to produce some fat bonuses at the auto giant. Included would probably be one that would push the annual income for the chairman, Roger B. Smith, to more than \$1 million.

The last time that GM paid bonuses was in 1978, when profit of \$3.5 billion generated a bonus pool of \$166,727,000. The chairman at the time, Thomas A. Murphy, was paid a bonus of \$625,000 in cash and stock, or 0.37 percent of the total pool.

In good years an executive's bonus often amounts to more than his base salary. The 1983 earnings have fattened the bonus pool to about \$180 million, Mr. Smith said. If Mr. Smith receives the same share as Mr. Murphy did in 1978 — and GM officials say the formulas have not changed — he would receive about \$666,000 in bonus for the year.

As it is not likely that his 1982 salary of \$548,034 was reduced last year, Mr. Smith apparently will be paid more than \$1.2 million in 1983, the first time that a GM chairman has made more than \$1 million.

Mr. Smith's total company income for 1983 will be released by the company in its annual proxy statement in April. Mr. Murphy's total in 1978, his best year, amounted to \$1,057,070.

The bonus would be Mr. Smith's first since he became chairman in January 1981, shortly before the 1980 loss of \$763 million was announced. No bonuses were paid for that year or 1981 and 1982, although the corporation was profitable in the latter two years.

While it is not unheard of for executives of large corporations to earn more than \$1 million in salary and bonuses, the auto industry has not traditionally paid such high amounts. Henry Ford 3d, the former chairman of Ford Motor Co., nudged over the \$1-million mark in 1978, when his total compensation reached \$1,057,070.

The United Automobile Workers union, which is to negotiate a new contract with GM later this year, noted the size of the bonus pool and complained about "the great disparity between the bonus being paid to several thousand GM executives and the payout in profit-sharing to UAW-represented GM employees." The factory workers will get an average of about \$640 in profit-sharing next month.

Ford executives are also expected to get bonuses for 1983 based on expected strong earnings. But those at Chrysler Corp. will not because the company's old bonus plan expired while its government-backed loans were outstanding, and a new one could not be instituted under the terms of the loans.

The biggest problem U.S. firms say they face in Japan is hiring Japanese workers away from major Japanese brokerage houses or banks. In a nation where lifetime employment is the rule at major firms and loyalty to one's company is assumed, job-hopping is rare and going to a foreign concern is even rarer.

In his recruiting search for bright, highly motivated individuals, Mr. Hutchinson is turning to a labor pool that big Japanese firms generally ignore — women. The Japanese corporate club is still largely a fraternity. This year, Salomon Brothers is hiring its first graduate of Tokyo University, Japan's most prestigious institution of higher learning. Her name is Miki Mabuchi.

Petro-Lewis Decides on a Pullback

Decline in Oil Prices Causes Debt, Cash-Flow Problems

By Daniel F. Cuff

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Jerome A. Lewis, Petro-Lewis Corp. president, said today that the company would pull back from its partnership programs created before November 1982.

This means that an investor who believed he would be getting a 12-percent return might get 6 percent, Mr. Lewis said. But it depended on what program he was in. Some programs have returned as much as 40 percent, while others might not return an investor's capital. Some people in the industry said investor lawsuits were expected.

In addition, Petro-Lewis partnerships, unlike some others, have had liquidity. But the company said, without being specific, that it would cut the price at which it would repurchase them. Mr. Lewis said the reduction could be as much as 50 percent.

Mr. Lewis characterized Petro-Lewis's actions as a realization that the company's earlier actions — seeking a merger partner and raising money to cover debt by starting another fund, the Yield Fund Plus — were "Band-Aid actions."

"They are now focusing on restructuring the company to handle the major reduction in bank debt," Mr. Lewis said. "They wanted to lay everything out on the table. You've got to respect them for that."

The company's stock fell \$2.25 Monday on the American Stock Exchange, to \$6.125, continuing its

really market programs right now," Mr. Lewis said.

Petro-Lewis said it would also reduce the expected returns to limited partners by 50 percent on partnership programs created before November 1982.

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The company's stock fell \$2.25 Monday on the American Stock Exchange, to \$6.125, continuing its

slide from a high of more than \$12 last autumn.

What Petro-Lewis apparently had not counted on was that oil prices could go down as well as rise. The company in 1982 felt that oil prices were headed toward \$75 a barrel. It borrowed money at high interest rates to buy more oil and gas properties to sell more limited partnerships, forming one a month.

"Petro-Lewis always had the feeling that oil prices would only go in one direction," said Stuart Ober, an investment adviser from Woodstock, New York, who publishes the monthly Oil Income Letter. "That optimism proved not to be the case."

The base worldwide price of oil went from more than \$40 a barrel in 1980 to \$29 now. "So if they planned to pay back the principal with \$40 in mind, they were behind almost 25 percent," Mr. Ober said. "Leverage is a double-edged sword."

Barry Sahgal, an analyst with Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., said he believed that all the bad news had been announced and "the company still has a viable vehicle for the sale of oil- and gas-partnership interests."

He added that the stock would remain "suspect until some credibility is restored," but those who think "the company is going to go bankrupt are barking up the wrong tree," he said.

Mr. Lewis, the company founder, is the son of a drilling

Three months ended			
1983	1982	1981	1980
Revenue	\$85,872	\$78,736	\$78,736
Net income	4,803	3,648	3,648
Net income per share	\$0.06	\$0.10	\$0.10
Year ended			
June 30	1983	1982	1981
Revenue	\$270,780	\$240,784	\$240,784
Net income	32,787	20,613	20,613
Net income per share	\$1.20	\$0.76	\$0.76

Notes: 1. All dollar amounts in thousands, except per share data.
2. 1982 figures are unaudited.
3. 1981 figures are audited.
4. 1980 figures are unaudited.
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96. 1888 figures are unaudited.
97. 1887 figures are unaudited.
98. 1886 figures are unaudited.
99. 1885 figures are unaudited.
100. 1884 figures are unaudited.

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PORTNAX DEVELOPMENT LIMITED
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As of date: Feb. 8, 1984.
P. P. S.

FINANCIAL PLANNING SERVICES BY
Investment 112, 3rd Floor
1012 PK. AMSTERDAM, Holland.
Phone: (20) 250-077/22973, Telex: 18536.

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION

of

Ente Nazionale per l'Energia Elettrica-ENEL

(Italian National Electric Energy Agency)

7 1/2 Per Cent. 15-Year Guaranteed Bonds of 1970
Due March 1, 1985

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, on behalf of Ente Nazionale per l'Energia Elettrica-ENEL, that on March 1, 1984, \$3,000,000 principal amount of its 7 1/2 Per Cent. 15-Year Guaranteed Bonds of 1970 will be redeemed out of moneys to be paid by it to Dillon, Read & Co. Inc., as Principal Paying Agent, pursuant to the mandatory, annual redemption requirement of said Bonds and to the related Authenticating Agency Agreement and Paying Agency Agreement, each dated as of March 1, 1970. The Chase Manhattan Bank (National Association), as Authenticating Agent, has selected, by lot, for such redemption the Bonds bearing the following serial numbers:

BONDS SELECTED FOR REDEMPTION									
13	1854	3324	5898	7245	8070	10700	12273	13789	15288
14	1855	3325	5899	7246	8071	10701	12274	13790	15289
15	1856	3326	5900	7247	8072	10702	12275	13791	15290
16	1857	3327	5901	7248	8073	10703	12276	13792	15291
17	1858	3328	5902	7249	8074	10704	12277	13793	15292
18	1859	3329	5903	7250	8075	10705	12278	13794	15293
19	1860	3330	5904	7251	8076	10706	12279	13795	15294
20	1861	3331	5905	7252	8077	10707	12280	13796	15295
21	1862	3332	5906	7253	8078	10708	12281	13797	15296
22	1863	3333	5907	7254	8079	10709	12282	13798	15297
23	1864	3334	5908	7255	8080	10710	12283	13799	15298
24	1865	3335	5909	7256	8081	10711	12284	13800	15299
25	1866	3336	5910	7257	8082	10712	12285	13801	15300
26	1867	3337	5911	7258	8083	10713	12286	13802	15301
27	1868	3338	5912	7259	8084	10714	12287	13803	15302
28	1869	3339	5913	7260	8085	10715	12288	13804	15303
29	1870	3340	5914	7261	8086	10716	12289	13805	15304
30	1871	3341	5915	7262	8087	10717	12290	13806	15305
31	1872	3342	5916	7263	8088	10718	12291	13807	15306
32	1873	3343	5917	7264	8089	10719	12292	13808	15307
33	1874	3344	5918	7265	8090	10720	12293	13809	15308
34	1875	3345	5919	7266	8091	10721	12294	13810	15309
35	1876	3346	5920	7267	8092	10722	12295	13811	15310
36	1877	3347	5921	7268	8093	10723	12296	13812	15311
37	1878	3348	5922	7269	8094	10724	12297	13813	15312
38	1879	3349	5923	7270	8095	10725	12298	13814	15313
39	1880	3350	5924	7271	8096	10726	12299	13815	15314
40	1881	3351	5925	7272	8097	10727	12300	13816	15315
41	1882	3352	5926	7273	8098	10728	12301	13817	15316
42	1883	3353	5927	7274	8099	10729	12302	13818	15317
43	1884	3354	5928	7275	8100	10730	12303	13819	15318
44	1885	3355	5929	7276	8101	10731	12304	13820	15319
45	1886	3356	5930	7277	8102	10732	12305	13821	15320
46	1887	3357	5931	7278	8103	10733	12306	13822	15321
47	1888	3358	5932	7279	8104	10734	12307	13823	15322
48	1889	3359	5933	7280	8105	10735	12308	13824	15323
49	1890	3360	5934	7281	8106	10736	12309	13825	15324
50	1891	3361	5935	7282	8107	10737	12310	13826	15325
51	1892	3362	5936	7283	8108	10738	12311	13827	15326
52	1893	3363	5937	7284	8109	10739	12312	13828	15327
53	1894	3364	5938	7285	8110	10740	12313	13829	15328
54	1895	3365	5939	7286	8111	10741	12314	13830	15329
55	1896	3366	5940	7287	8112	10742	12315	13831	15330
56	1897	3367	5941	7288	8113	10743	12316	13832	15331
57	1898	3368	5942	7289	8114	10744	12317	13833	15332
58	1899	3369	5943	7290	8115	10745	12318	13834	15333
59	1900	3370	5944	7291	8116	10746	12319	13835	15334
60	1901	3371	5945	7292	8117	10747	12320	13836	15335
61	1902	3372	5946	7293	8118	10748	12321	13837	15336
62	1903	3373	5947	7294	8119	10749	12322	13838	15337
63	1904	3374	5948	7295	8120	10750	12323	13839	15338
64	1905	3375	5949	7296	8121	10751	12324	13840	15339
65	1906	3376	5950	7297	8122	10752	12325	13841	15340
66	1907	3377	5951	7298	8123	10753	12326	13842	15341
67	1908	3378	5952	7299	8124	10754	12327	13843	15342
68	1909	3379	5953	7300	8125	10755	12328	13844	15343
69	1910	3380	5954	7301	8126	10756	12329	13845	15344
70	1911	3381	5955	7302	8127	10757	12330	13846	15345
71	1912	3382	5956	7303	8128	10758	12331	13847	15346
72	1913	3383	5957	7304	8129	10759	12332	13848	15347
73	1914	3384	5958	7305	8130	10760	12333	13849	15348
74	1915	3385	5959	7306	8131	10761	12334	13850	15349
75	1916	3386	5960	7307	8132	10762	12335	13851	15350
76	1917	3387	5961	7308	8133	10763	12336	13852	15351
77	1918	3388	5962	7309	8134	10764	12337	13853	15352
78	1919	3389	5963	7310	8135	10765	12338	13854	15353
79	1920	3390	5964	7311	8136	10766	12339	13855	15354
80	1921	3391	5965	7312	8137	10767	12340	13856	15355
81	1922	3392	5966	7313	8138	10768	12341	13857	15356
82	1923	3393	5967	7314	8139	10769	12342	13858	15357
83	1924	3394	5968	7315	8140	10770	12343	13859	15358
84	1925	3395	5969	7316	8141	10771	12344	13860	15359
85	1926	3396	5970	7317	8142	10772	12345	13861	15360
86	1927	3397	5971	7318	8143	10773	12346	13862	15361
87	1928	3398	5972	7319	8144	10774	12347	13863	15362
88	1929	3399	5973	7320	8145	10775	12348	13864	15363
89	1930	3400	5974	7321	8146	10776	12349	13865	15364
90	1931	3401	5975	7322	8147	10777	12350	13866	15365
91	1932	3402	5976	7323	8148	10778	12351	13867	15366
92	1933	3403	5977	7324	8149	10779	12352	13868	15367
93	1934	3404	5978	7325	8150	10780	12353	13869	15368
94	1935	3405	5979	7326	8151	10781	12354	13870	15369
95	1936	3406	5980	7327	8152	10782	12355	13871	15370
96	1937	3407	5981	7328	8153	10783	12356	13872	15371
97	1938	3408	5982	7329	8154	10784	12357	13873	15372
98	1939	3409	5983	7330	8155	10785	12358	13874	15373
99	1940	3410	5984	7331	8156	10786	12359	13875	15374
100	1941	3411	5985	7332	8157	10787	12360	13876	15375

Wednesday's AMEX 3 P.M.

Vol. of 3 P.M. 3,974,000
Prev. 3 P.M. Vol. 4,538,000
Prev. Consolidated Close 4,938,500

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 High	52 Low	1 Jan. High	1 Jan. Low
15 1/2	15 1/4	ALCOA	2.10 4.8 10	15 1/2	15 1/4	15 1/2	15 1/4
15 1/2	15 1/4	ALCOA	2.10 4.8 10	15 1/2	15 1/4	15 1/2	15 1/4
15 1/2	15 1/4	ALCOA	2.10 4.8 10	15 1/2	15 1/4	15 1/2	15 1/4
15 1/2	15 1/4	ALCOA	2.10 4.8 10	15 1/2	15 1/4	15 1/2	15 1/4
15 1/2	15 1/4	ALCOA	2.10 4.8 10	15 1/2	15 1/4	15 1/2	15 1/4

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15 1/2	15 1/4	ALCOA	2.10 4.8 10	15 1/2	15 1/4	15 1/2	15 1/4
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15 1/2	15 1/4	ALCOA	2.10 4.8 10	15 1/2	15 1/4	15 1/2	15 1/4
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15 1/2	15 1/4	ALCOA	2.10 4.8 10	15 1/2	15 1/4	15 1/2	15 1/4
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15 1/2	15 1/4	ALCOA	2.10 4.8 10	15 1/2	15 1/4	15 1/2	15 1/4

Shippers Bra In Search for

By David Lewis
LONDON—With the Iran-Iraq war threatening to enter a more dangerous phase, shippers are seeking well clear of the Red Sea but for others even the Red Sea is better than no shipping lanes at all.

There are signs of escalation in the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf. The Iranian navy has persuaded the British navy to leave the area, particularly the Strait of Hormuz. The British navy believes the area is too risky for its ships. The Iranian navy believes the area is too risky for its ships. The Iranian navy believes the area is too risky for its ships.

Over-the-Counter Feb. 8

NASDAQ National Market Prices

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chg

Net 100s High Low 3pm Chg

Crane 2.10 2.10 2.10 2.10

Crane 2.10 2.10 2.10 2.10

Crane 2.10 2.10 2.10 2.10

Crane 2.10 2.10 2.10 2.10

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Over-the-Counter Feb. 8

NASDAQ National Market Prices

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chg

Net 100s High Low 3pm Chg

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Shippers Braving Gulf In Search for Business

By David Lewis

REUTERS
LONDON — With the Iran-Iraq war threatening to enter a more dangerous phase, some shippers are steering well clear of the Gulf, but for others even the risk is better than no business at all.

Low demand for tankers and cargo ships has persuaded some Greek and Cypriot, to continue to risk sending ships to the Gulf, where the waterway crucial to the oil supplies, shipping business.

And despite signs of escalation in the 40-month-old war, insurance sources say competition is keeping premiums steady.

Three Cyprus-registered freighters were damaged last Wednesday when a convoy of 13 ships was attacked while leaving the Iranian port of Bandar Khomeini.

Although the cost of insurance has sharply once vessels enter the Gulf through the Strait of Hormuz, London insurance underwriter, Stephen Merritt, believes the area is more risky than the rest of the world. "The oil market is quite uncalm for," Mr. Merritt said. He said that his company, Merritt Syndicates, is

"not getting the rates we think are justified and we are tending not to write any business in the area."

One broker in the largely secretive London insurance market said a war-risk premium of 0.75 percent was payable on a ship's insurable value as it passed through the Strait of Hormuz and this could rise to 5 to 6 percent further up the Gulf.

Crew costs also can rise sharply. Britain's National Union of Seamen, for example, has an agreement with the General Council of British Shipping that sailors passing into an agreed war zone receive double pay for at least five days, even if they are in the zone for a far shorter time.

Jim Jump, a spokesman for the sailors' union, said his union had sought an extension of the war zone because of reports of floating mines as far down the Gulf as Qatar. The shipowners rejected the proposal.

Ship industry sources in Japan say Japanese owners are willing to send tankers to the Gulf despite higher insurance and crew costs because of unusual cold weather recently.

Japanese shipowners have offered an undisclosed extra bonus to Japanese sailors as war risk, but tankers can enter Kharg Island only with the union's agreement, the sources said.

U.S. Steel Set to Sue

(Continued from Page 7)

That change, Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige and William E. Brock, the U.S. trade representative, have publicly stated the administration's opposition to two moves to curb imports. One is an industry support bill that would limit imports to 15 percent of domestic consumption; the other is a Bethlehem Steel Corp. complaint that increased imports are injuring the domestic market.

If a worldwide agreement is negotiated to limit steel imports to the United States, Mr. Roderick said the domestic industry "would be very willing to agree not to file any more trade cases. That would just follow."

Without global limits, however, he said U.S. Steel will likely file anti-dumping complaints against Mexico and Argentina since a Commerce Department preliminary ruling Tuesday failed to find subsidies large enough to close the U.S. market to those countries.

In addition, he said U.S. Steel is working on complaints against nine other countries charging unfair trade practices. These countries are Australia, South Korea, Argentina, Romania, Finland, Spain, South Africa, Sweden and Venezuela.

"We can't afford to be Santa Claus," Mr. Roderick said.

Wheeling-Pittsburgh Pact Praised

Analysts Say Japanese Link Likely to Save Ailing Firm

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Analysts say that ailing Wheeling-Pittsburgh Corp., which has been seeking a merger partner for several years, appears to have secured its survival by negotiating a stock-purchase and joint-venture agreement with Japan's Nippon Steel Co.

Wheeling-Pittsburgh, the eighth-largest U.S. steel company, announced Tuesday that Nippon, Japan's sixth-largest steelmaker, had agreed to buy 10 percent of its common stock.

Wheeling-Pittsburgh, which had a \$54.1-million loss last year and a \$58.8-million loss in 1982, said this move, along with the agreement of its largest shareholder to purchase more stock, would provide the company with \$35 million of much-needed capital.

At a news conference in Pittsburgh, the U.S. company's chairman, Dennis J. Carney, said, "We expect this new cooperative effort to improve the production and marketing of both steel companies."

Analysts agreed that the agreement improves the outlook for Wheeling-Pittsburgh.

"Wheeling-Pittsburgh has always been viewed as a highly marginal steel producer," said James Roderick, an analyst with Wertheim & Co. "It has always been capital-starved. It's not in a position to go into the capital markets."

While the analysts said Wheeling-Pittsburgh would gain by getting some capital, they said Nippon would benefit by obtaining a foothold in the U.S. market. Nippon, which had revenue of \$1.5 billion during its last fiscal year and earnings of \$15.5 million, specializes in making stainless steel, but about half of its production is flat-rolled steel.

"The cooperation agreement will permit the two companies to share their ideas and expertise in all aspects of steelmaking—production, marketing and technical development," said Yuzuru Abe, president and chief executive officer of Nippon.

Some analysts predicted that this would be only Nippon's first purchase of Wheeling-Pittsburgh stock. And the announcement Tuesday also stressed that Nippon

would get representation on the U.S. company's board.

Wheeling-Pittsburgh announced that it had filed a statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission to register 1,050,000 common shares. Nippon has agreed to purchase up to 500,000 shares and chief executive of Gulfstream Aerospace Corp., who already owns 31.8 percent of Wheeling-Pittsburgh stock, has agreed to buy up to 500,000 shares. Both purchases are planned at \$35 a share.

Robert G. Maloney, an analyst with Wood Gundy Inc., said the arrangement would enable Nippon to enjoy more of the "very big market" here. He said, "Just as Japanese automobile companies are manufacturing here to improve their share of the market, so Nippon would like to have some facilities here."

Analysts said Nippon Steel Corp., Japan's largest steelmaker, is the largest shareholder in Nippon, and that its expertise in making seamless pipe might be used to improve Wheeling-Pittsburgh's pipe mills. About 85 percent of Wheeling-Pittsburgh's production is flat-rolled steel, with the rest being rails and pipe.

Wheeling-Pittsburgh's revenue last year totaled \$772.3 million, up from \$755 million the year before. Its stock closed Tuesday at \$33.50, up 25 cents, on the New York Stock Exchange. It has ranged from a high of \$35.62 to a low of \$17.50 during the past 52 weeks.

Some analysts predicted that this would be only Nippon's first purchase of Wheeling-Pittsburgh stock. And the announcement Tuesday also stressed that Nippon

staunchly denied that it has taken a protectionist turn. Vice President George Bush acknowledged that textiles is one area where the administration is "something less than pure in terms of free trade."

Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige cited administration denials of controversial trade complaints, including one a year ago when domestic lumber interests sought restrictions on imports of Canadian lumber.

Nonetheless, the government now is faced with an unprecedented number of trade complaints filed within the last two weeks that will fall on the president's desk for a decision next fall—in the heat of his reelection campaign. These complaints come from the steel, copper, footwear and wine industries, with tuna-fish canners reported to be planning to file a case shortly.

Mr. Tebbit acknowledged the political difficulty of resisting protectionism in an election year, but he pointed to Britain's policy of

allowing 60 percent of its imports in duty free, twice the United States' proportion.

"If Britain—a small offshore island—has the courage to face the competition, who do you lack confidence in yourselves?" he asked.

He also criticized Mr. Brock's contention that Europeans have failed to make needed economic adjustments by cutting wages and prices and "are just joining their merry ways," to quote Mr. Brock, a couple of months ago.

"At least in the U.K. have not financed our merry-making by growing budget deficits," said Mr. Tebbit.

He also rejected U.S. complaints against the Europeans of industrial targeting, citing areas on the U.S. economy that have been helped by government policies, and attacked attempts to impose U.S. laws on people in other countries. Mr. Tebbit called this extrajurisdictional "the most persistent source of tension between us."

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ADVERTISEMENT INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

8 February 1984

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds whose quotes are based on prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (M) - monthly; (W) - weekly; (Q) - quarterly; (Y) - yearly; (I) - irregularly.

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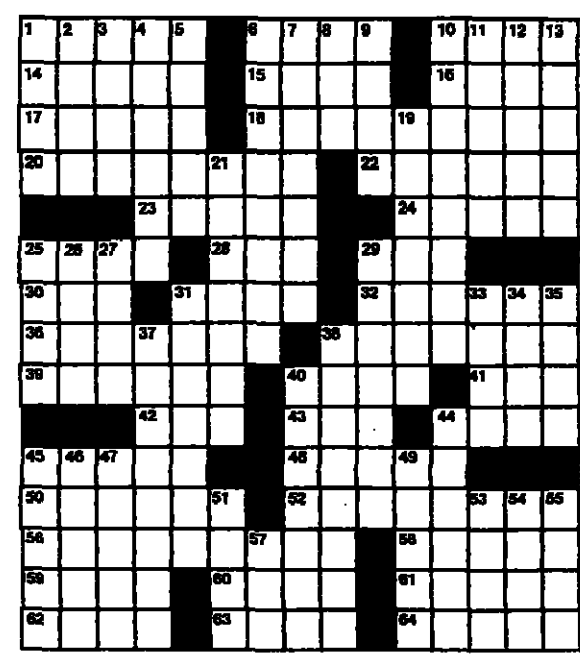
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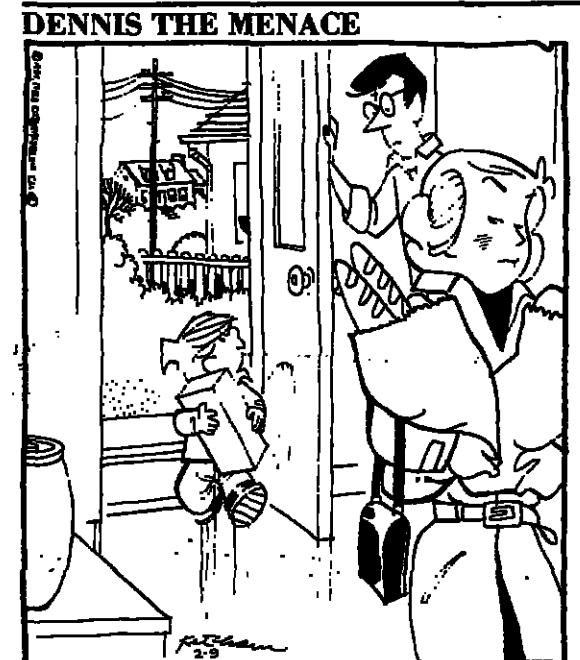
ACROSS

1 Chubby
6 Game fish
10 Miami's county
14 Stand for Georgia
15 O'Keefe
16 Land of Herod
17 Start of a pessimist's credo
18 Hierarchical system
20 Vexed
22 Credo: Part II
23 "—est laborers—"
24 Imprecations
25 Kind of corner
26 Persian or Siamese
30 Disenchantment
31 Little sea pike
32 Cockpits
33 Flocking and Menotti
38 Offer
39 Credo: Part III
40 Saucy
41 Cruise port
42 "Meeting at Potsdam" author

DOWN

1 Emulate Tom of Coventry
2 Fly along
3 Exploits
4 U.S. poet and religious writer
5 Tradesman, e.g.
6 Sets
7 Caustic
8 Squal
9 Corrida calls
10 Empties
11 "...wings like
12 Distributed
13 Cornum
14 Tower on a mosque
21 Go on a tear
25 Asian salt lake
26 Soprano who lost her key
27 A Genesis setting
28 Coral Sea is one
31 Indefinitely
32 Tevere feeder
34 Flavoring for a Cannes cordial
35 Ancient ambulatory
37 Linden, tuppelo or sour gum
38 Beat repeatedly
40 Make a hitch
44 Loser in 1066
45 Sparkler part
46 Casanova's obsession
47 Noted artist from Rutherford, N.J.: 1872-1953
48 Italian saint
51 Large barge
53 Drug-yielding plant
54 Ballyhoo
55 They might meet in a bowl
57 Get even with

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I'M NOT SPOED TO TELL YA WHAT ALMOST HAPPENED, BUT IT'S LUCKY I HAD MY SEATBELT ON!

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henry Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

POVER
THOLC
CRASAF
TREEMP

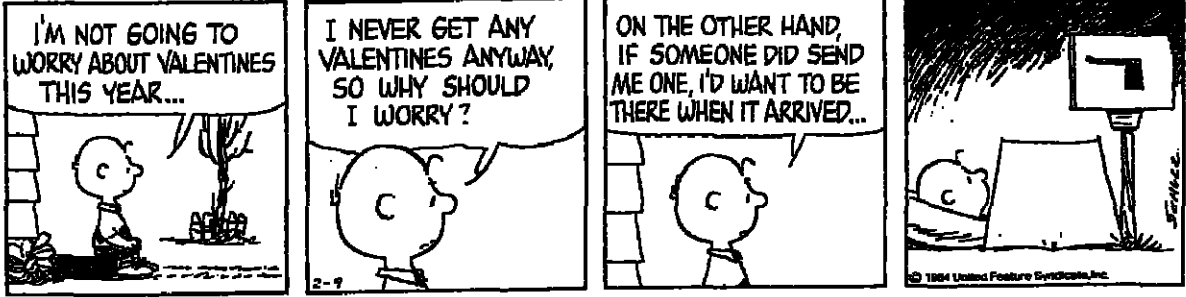
ANSWER: A "CROSSWORD" (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: LUCID CHASM BABOON EQUITY
Answer: Should you cut them and throw them away—or just file them?—NALS

WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH	LOW	ASIA	HIGH	LOW
Algeria	15	8	15	15	8
Amsterdam	15	8	15	15	8
Athens	15	8	15	15	8
Berlin	15	8	15	15	8
Bombay	25	18	25	25	18
Buenos Aires	15	8	15	15	8
Calcutta	25	18	25	25	18
Cardiff	15	8	15	15	8
Cebu	25	18	25	25	18
Dakar	25	18	25	25	18
Dhaka	25	18	25	25	18
Dublin	15	8	15	15	8
Hankow	25	18	25	25	18
Hong Kong	25	18	25	25	18
Kobe	25	18	25	25	18
London	15	8	15	15	8
Madras	25	18	25	25	18
Manila	25	18	25	25	18
Moscow	15	8	15	15	8
Mumbai	25	18	25	25	18
Nairobi	25	18	25	25	18
Paris	15	8	15	15	8
Rangoon	25	18	25	25	18
San Francisco	15	8	15	15	8
Singapore	25	18	25	25	18
Sourabaya	25	18	25	25	18
Taipei	25	18	25	25	18
Tokyo	25	18	25	25	18
Yokohama	25	18	25	25	18

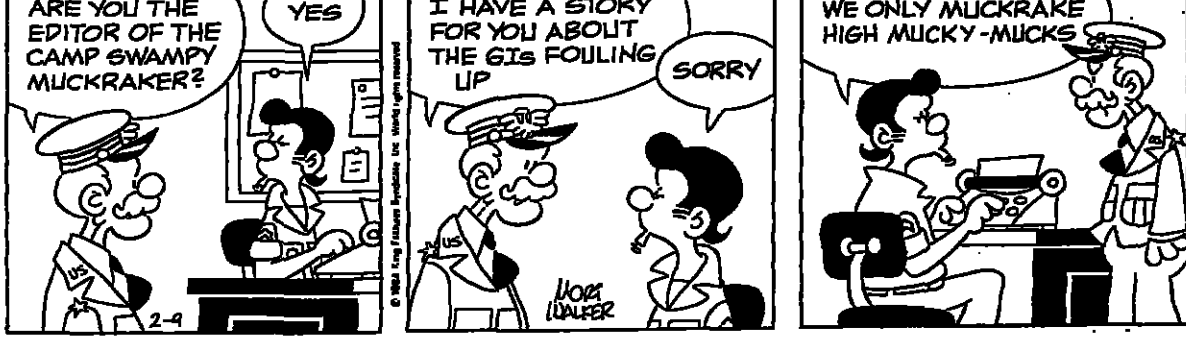
PEANUTS



BLONDIE



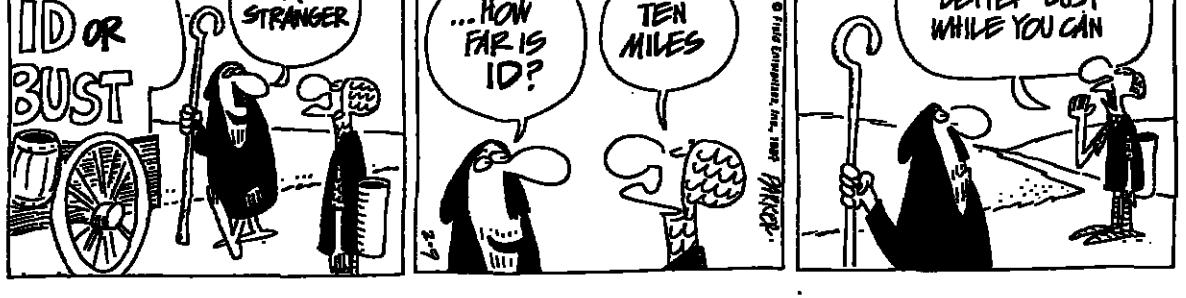
BETTY BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



Canadian Stock Markets Feb. 7

Prices in Canadian cents unless marked *

Toronto	High	Low	Close	Change
1000 Common	117.00	116.00	116.50	+0.50
1000 Preferred	117.00	116.00	116.50	+0.50
1000 Common	117.00	116.00	116.50	+0.50
1000 Preferred	117.00	116.00	116.50	+0.50

BOOKS

THE TRADERS
By Sonny Kleinfeld. 209 pp. \$14.95.
Holt, Rinehart & Winston, 521 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10175.

Reviewed by John Train

SONNY KLEINFELD is a good reporter, and "The Traders" is a skillful, professional account of what he saw and heard and smelled and felt—since floor traders kick and pound each other—in the weeks he spent on the five biggest trading floors in the United States, from the New York and American stock exchanges to the Chicago commodity exchanges. It's probably the definitive description of the physical and human side of the daily existence of the young men who carry on this mad, noisy, boisterous, risky game. Kleinfeld deals in impressions and stories rather than philosophy or economic and philosophical background. Instead you are led along, hour by hour, as though you were on the floor yourself. It's a travel book, so to speak, not a geographical study, written by a New York Times reporter, in the vernacular, not by a stylist.

These are men trading for their own accounts, so they are full-time gamblers, prepared to go home and stoically tell their wives, "Well, honey, I lost half a million today." The psychological and physical battering commodity and option traders take is terrific. That makes it a young man's game. Many live very simply, too absorbed with making money to have time to spend it. They are compulsive players, and to relax, often take part of their Wall Street winnings to Las Vegas, where they drop them again.

The hard-boiled male flavor of life on the floor of the Chicago exchanges and in the bars that the traders repair to after hours seems close to the locker room of a pro hockey team. The players needle each other about their losses, even their bankruptcies; a one-eyed man is teased about his infirmity; practical jokes are the rule. You can easily borrow \$10,000 from a neighbor—who may be ahead or behind a quarter of a million at the end of the day—but if a loser is wiped out and disappears, without a trace, arousing little curiosity on the part of the survivors. "When I ask Stone about the mortality rate for a pit trader," he says, "Of guys starting out, maybe one out of five survives five years. The rest either don't make enough money or they tip out."

"Then what?"

"I don't know," Stone says. "I suppose they drive cabs."

(That's the outlook for the floor traders themselves, of course, who pay low commissions and are on the spot. For the public investor on the outside, the survival rate is close to nil.)

Fundamental news about, let us say, the soybean harvest is of little interest to a soybean trader. First, the news is probably not true. Second, if by any chance it is, the prices probably reflect it. Third, even if the news is true and not generally known, before it takes effect on the market an interim movement in the other direction can easily wipe you out.

Advisory letters of the Joe Granville ilk get short shrift.

But suppose that North-South were using Brozell, a more obscure convention in which the two-club bid showed clubs and hearts. The bid was properly alerted and explained, but the convention was illegal in this particular event. (At the lower levels of tournament play only common conventions are permitted.)

The director would probably adjust the score to 90 for East-West, the likely result if the illegal convention had been available. But suppose West had led the club ten and the defense had taken two clubs and a ruff.

A diamond led to the ace, and East-West were headed for a top score. But unfortunately, as West was about to lead his last club, the spade queen fell out of his hand, face up, and the contract was made after all.

Books

"You don't read any of those letters?" Kleinfeld inquires.

"I read them only for comic relief," answers a trader.

The book does mention one interesting technique of news gathering. A trader calls a friend of his, a secretary at a company that is the subject of a rumor. "It was very odd. She acted as if she were reading from a piece of paper. She told me that she had been instructed not to put calls through until the company had made an announcement. It was clear as day that the company was going to make a major announcement. I bought... Every call I could, figuring the stock was going to move a lot. It did."

But most of Kleinfeld's subjects have no interest in the physical thing they are trading—heating oil or whatever. They only study price movements, and, if they are successful, learn, mostly through flair, to anticipate the way a trader anticipates the movements of a bull: not from a knowledge of the bull's anatomy, just of its behavior.

For those traders the function of the outside public speculator is to be fleeced. "As a personal rule, Schwartz tries to worm his way into a spot adjacent to a commission broker."

"A broker has public orders and the public are a—h—s. So who would you rather trade with—a—h—s or a trader? The public is always losing money. The public shouldn't be in this business." And another trader says, "They don't know what the hell they're doing. It's like meat going through a grinder."

Kleinfeld tells us that "to drum up public investors, a major commodity-trading firm ran a full-page newspaper advertisement that presented snippets of trading advice assembled from its national network of commodity experts. Among its truisms were these:

- "Keep reminding yourself on every position you take, 'my first loss is my last loss.'"
- "Do not overstay a good market—you are bound to overstay a bad one also."
- "Most people would rather own something (go long) than owe something (go short); it's human nature. The markets aren't human. So you should learn that markets can (and should) be traded from the short side."
- "Recognize that fear, greed, ignorance, generosity, stupidity, impatience, self-delusion, etc., can cost you a lot more money than the market's going against you and that there is no fundamental method (that I know of) to recognize these factors."
- "Don't blindly follow computer trading. A computer trading plan is only as good as the program. You know the old saying, 'Garbage in, garbage out.'"

Sounds very wise! And it doubtless did help attract new legions of suckers to the game. But Kleinfeld is too kind to mention that the giant firm that ran these month after month, Commodity, itself operated three public commodity funds. All three funds lost so much of their capital that they had to go out of business.

If you are tempted to speculate in commodities or options, read this book instead.

John Train, whose most recent book is "Preserving Capital and Making It Grow," is president of Train, Smith Investment Company of New York City. He wrote this review for The Washington Post.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ON the diagrammed deal, East-West would have made their one no-trump, but North-South maneuver into their 4-4 heart fit. When the deal is over, East-West complain to the directors that there was something fishy about the bidding.

Whether the director and the committee will sanction any adjustment will depend on the explanation offered by North-South. Suppose that North intended two clubs to be natural, but forgot the partnership agreement.

Two clubs was supposed to be Landy, asking for a major suit, and South bid accordingly. East-West were unlucky but got no redress: You are allowed to make a mistake, and North made a mistake that happened to work in his favor.

But suppose that North-South were using Brozell, a more obscure convention in which the two-club bid showed clubs and hearts. The bid was properly alerted and explained, but the convention was illegal in this particular event. (At the lower levels of tournament play only common conventions are permitted.)

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Other Markets Feb. 8

Closing Prices in local currencies

London	Close	Prev.	Change
1000 Common	117.00	116.00	+0.50
1000 Preferred	117.00	116.00	+0.50
1000 Common	117.00	116.00	+0.50
1000 Preferred	117.00	116.00	+0.50

THURSDAY'S FORECAST - CHANNEL: Heavy, FRANKFURT: Showers, Temp. 15-18 (14-20) LONDON: Showers, Temp. 15-18 (14-20) PARIS: Partly cloudy, Temp. 15-18 (14-20) ROME: Partly cloudy, Temp. 15-18 (14-20) TOKYO: Partly cloudy, Temp. 15-18 (14-20) HONG KONG: Partly cloudy, Temp. 15-18 (14-20) SINGAPORE: Partly cloudy, Temp. 15-18 (14-20) SYDNEY: Partly cloudy, Temp. 15-18 (14-20)

LET YOUR INTELLIGENCE SOAR WITH SOUREN MELIKAN COVERING THE ARTS FOR THE IHT

هكذا من النجف

SPORTS

Veteran U.S. Cross-Country Skier Koch Assails 'Shamateurs'

By Denis Collins

Washington Post Service

SARAJEVO — Bill Koch, the veteran U.S. cross-country skier who has beaten the world's best at the Winter Olympics, finished a training run Tuesday on the eve of his fourth Winter Olympics, and then blasted the rules upon which these games are based.

"There are no amateurs left," he said. "I do see a lot of 'shamateurs.' It's ridiculous the way we have to dance around the amateur rules."

After a week of confusing controversy over which of the world's top players was fiscally pure enough to play on Olympic ice, the debate over one of the most funda-

mental premises of these quadrennial games has been raging in a dozen languages. It is not a new topic, but suddenly many of the world's top athletes are speaking out.

Phil Mahre, the reigning World Cup champion in alpine skiing, says amateurism "just doesn't exist at the top levels of sport." The companies that pay athletes for using their sports equipment, said Mahre, base the amount on how well the athletes perform and how effectively they advertise the product.

"It used to be that guys would take off their skis before they even crossed the finish line and get them up in front of the camera," said

Mahre. "They made a new rule that you have to cross the finish line before you could take your skis off. It became a joke."

Many athletes, including Koch, think the Olympics should be opened to everyone, including contract professionals. With the current labyrinth of financial systems employed by countries to support their athletes, Koch believes there is no other way to eliminate hypocrisy.

"I don't see a whole lot of difference between professionals and rich amateurs," said Koch, 28, who does not deny that he gets more than free skis and poles for endorsing the equipment he uses. "The quality of competition would rise

dramatically... and athletes would not be in the degraded position of being forced to play somebody else's game."

Koch has been competing in world-class company long enough to know how all the games are played. He was 17 when he qualified for his first U.S. ski team in 1972.

At that time, U.S. Nordic skiers were so far behind the Scandinavian countries they couldn't have won a race with sled dogs. But within a remarkably few years, Koch caught up.

In 1976 Koch became the first American to win an Olympic medal in cross-country skiing when he placed second in the 30-kilometer

race at Innsbruck. In 1982 he made history again by becoming the first American to win a World Cup race.

Along the way he developed new racing techniques, including a skating action for starts and finishes that was so effective the Scandinavian countries banded together to outlaw its use in the last 200 meters of a race.

"It's a ridiculous rule," said Koch, who has a boyish face and bluish eyes that other Nordic skiers say burn a few shades lighter when he races. "They are legislating technique. I've always felt you should get from the start to the finish as fast as your skis will take you. It has cramped the style of cross-country skiing."

Koch's style has always been intensely private. He is not unfriendly to the press — he just doesn't want the attention. The only time he bristles is when someone asks him to predict his gold-medal chances. "That's a word I don't like. I don't think it's fair for anybody to have any expectations for me. I totally reject the pressures and expectations of other people. If they can't accept that, it's their problem."

Koch has been burned by outside expectations before. Before the 1980 Olympics at Lake Placid, "experts" were predicting Koch could win as many as three medals, including at least one gold.

Instead he finished 13th in the 50-kilometer race, 16th in the 15 and dropped out of the 30 kilometer, in which he had won the silver in 1976. The press and public expressed more than disappointment. Some groused that he hadn't tried.

"I think I'm about as competitive today as they come," said Koch. "But you can't base success or failure on whether you win or not. If you do, you're going to be a very disappointed person. The satisfaction comes from striving for excellence."

And that, straight from the wind-chapped mouth of an Olympic critic, sounds like the Olympic ideal.



Bill Koch, skiing past a Yugoslav soldier on a practice run.

Sign of the Times: Teams Leaving the Family Fold

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — English soccer's ruling class, which developed the system on which the world's leagues are built, is finally succumbing to the winds of change.

Manchester United, Arsenal and Tottenham Hotspur — the pillars of the old order — are suddenly vulnerable to rude market forces. Rich or once-rich families that handed down boardroom control like heirlooms are now at different stages of accepting notice to quit.

Like corner grocery stores in the ails of multinational juggernauts, their resistance is low. The old landlords of Tottenham have

passed and sold out. The old Etanans at Arsenal are being infiltrated

by a new breed of investors.

Offices their fathers (sometimes their grandfathers) could refuse to see irresistible. Perhaps it is the watering down of the family line, the son not as ruthlessly committed or as blinded by the sheer awe of the thing. Or perhaps it is

nothing but the inevitable swallowing up of the big by the bigger still. Talk of £10 million (\$14.1 million) takeover bids for Manchester United may sound like small beer

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Tottenham Hotspur plc

Incorporated in England under the Companies Act 1948 to 1981 No. 2706585

Offer for Sale

by Sheppards and Chase

of

3,800,000 new ordinary shares of 25p each at 100p per share payable in full on application

A newspaper ad for Tottenham's stock market float.

promptly dispatched the Richardson to the same impotent platform as "life president" Wales — they were named life vice-presidents.

And presto, the new chairman became one Douglas A. Alexiou, old Sid's son-in-law.

Alexiou was made the club's figurehead by a consortium headed by Irving Scholar, a multimillionaire property man who mainly conducts his business from the tax haven of Monte Carlo. Scholar, Alexiou and partners of the new Spurs board are in their thirties — half the age of the average football club director in Britain. And boy, do they have ideas.

This very week a Tottenham fan wanting a ticket for a match need not queue two hours in the rain. All he has to do is place a phone call, state his demands and means of payment and the ticket will be in the next mail, courtesy of well-trained, well-mannered computer operators. He will also find himself subjected to advertising campaigns by Saatchi and Saatchi, public relations advisers to Maggie Thatcher, trying to lure him to the stadium when he least feels like it.

His heroes now play with the logo of Holsten — the West Ger-

man lager company — on their chests (bringing the team £425,000 over 2½ years) and will, if the new Tottenham board gets its way, soon be in an elite smaller English super-league to which only big clubs need apply. Tottenham, £4 million in debt a year ago, improved its health by uniquely floating a shares offer on the stock market.

On top of that and premach family entertainment he never dreamed of, the Spurs fan finds his club promoting U.S. gridiron football games at Wembley and suggesting it's time that lame-duck rival English clubs go part-time. Such rural county cousins as Norwich, which recently put Spurs out of the FA Cup, would be better off playing games among themselves while Tottenham concentrates on Europe.

Arsenal, falling victim to Third Division Walsall and Second Division Middlesbrough in the FA and Milk Cups this season, and Manchester United, humbled by a pair of Third Division pretenders, Bournemouth and Oxford, may wish the little fellows would quietly go away as well.

Ironically, not only did Oxford

help deprive Manchester of £500,000 lost revenue by knocking it out of the cups so early, but the Third Division club's chairman, Robert Maxwell, is now seeking to buy out United, stock and paper baron's barrel.

Maxwell, you may recall, has saved Oxford from insolvency. But despite hiring a manager who built a team of unprecedented success at its own level, and despite thumb-screwing long-suffering Oxford fans into paying exorbitant sums to watch the glory games, the publishing millionaire is fed up with Third Division life. He intends to pass Oxford on to his children — the old old money — and taking the bypass to Europe, Maxwell bid recently for Birmingham, but nothing like as seriously as he now tempts Martin Edwards in Manchester.

And although Edwards had almost a 10-year apprenticeship on the board before taking over England's biggest club (when his father Louis, the late chairman, died in 1980), he is unlikely to be a match for wily former MP Maxwell at the negotiating table. Edwards is only 38, and although he pays himself £47,000 a year to run United,

the gigantic spending of his manager, Ron Atkinson, means debts of almost £3 million even in a good year.

The responsibility possibly outweighs the excitement Edwards may feel — his father would certainly have felt it — at the coming of a titanic European struggle with Barcelona. Maxwell's temptation might also quicken conscience pangs Edwards may feel about his declaration when buying £400,000 of new shares in the club in 1978: "It will be purely a recovery of outlay. We certainly do not intend to make cash out of Manchester United."

Edwards and his younger brother Roger could make £6 million by selling their 71-percent holding to Maxwell.

Finally, moving not quite as fast or overtly, is the changing order at Arsenal. The Hill-Wood family has had a major influence on the club since the 1920s. Sir Samuel Hill-Wood, his son Denis and now his son Peter have enjoyed the chairmanship of the marble-halled North London giant, but Peter is experiencing new times in the chair. He sacked a manager just before Christmas and, although at 47 he might ordinarily look forward to another couple of decades at his merchant bank and as the head of Arsenal, the power behind his throne is reportedly said to be David Dein, a 35-year-old London commodity broker.

Having bought £300,000 worth of Arsenal shares and a seat on the board, Dein says: "I'm an action man, not an axman. After my family, Arsenal is my love and my life."

His club this week expects to sign England striker Paul Mariner to activate the expensive acquisitions of Tony Woodcock and Charlie Nicholas; like Tottenham and Manchester United, Arsenal is among a handful of the wealthiest and most ambitious clubs in Europe.

But while transfer fees pour out for no return in on-field success, even the big clubs are financially vulnerable, and thus their positions of power and privilege are up for grabs.

The era of the complacent and patient family control is almost over. It lasted a mere century, and for all its faults was sustained by a love and sense of obligation the incoming landlords might find hard to repeat. Is there any substitute for the family?

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SARAJEVO — The fighting of the Olympic flame officially opened the XIV Winter Games here Wednesday.

Kosevo Stadium, with a capacity of 60,000, was filled for 90 minutes of ceremony and pageantry that began with the parade of Olympic

delegations. By tradition, the Greek contingent led the way and the final delegation was that of host Yugoslavia.

Cross-country Olympian Ivo Cerman skied into the stadium bearing the flame, and his Yugoslav teammate, figure skater Sandra Dubravica, took it up a ramp designed like a ski jump and leading to the huge, bowl-shaped torch.

Dubravica trotted up the 54 steps steps while a women's precision dance group, dressed in violet ski suits, performed below. As Dubravica lit the torch, the dancers waved their hands and a loud cheer rose from the spectators.

Thousands of balloons filled the skies and Yugoslav president Miko Spiljak then opened the Games officially. Transferred from Lake Placid, New York, the setting of the 1980 Games, the Olympic flag was borne horizontally, high over head, by Yugoslavs in white space suits and pairs in the traditional dress of each of the six republics that comprise the state. The flag was hoisted.

"Since 1955 there have been rumors of the Olympics coming here," said 56-year-old Dovi Aziz, a Sarajevo businessman.

"I never dreamed I would see it happen."

Frank Masley, a 23-year-old U.S. luger, was chosen by the individual team captains to carry the American flag in Wednesday's opening ceremonies. Masley finished 28th in the 1980 Olympics and won the national title from 1981 to 1983.

In last month's U.S. Olympic trials he was thrown off his sled in the first singles heat, somehow climbed back and finished 10 seconds behind the leaders. He overcame that nearly impossible handicap in the 11 remaining heats and made the

Winter Games Officially Open

team. He is also on the doubles team.

Radio Free Europe, which had sought 12 news-media credentials for the Winter Olympic Games, will receive none, the International Olympic Committee said Tuesday.

RFE is financed by the U.S. State Department. The U.S. Olympic Committee had approved the request for accreditation, but the Sarajevo organizers rejected it. The organizers and the IOC offered a compromise that would have allowed five credentials, but RFE rejected that.

With this year's Games in Sarajevo and in Los Angeles and the 1988's set for Calgary and Seoul, the IOC said 12 bids have been received to stage the 1992 Olympics.

The prospective sites of the summer competition are Paris, New Delhi, Barcelona, Stockholm, Brisbane, and Amsterdam or Rotterdam. Nominations to hold the Winter Games have arrived from Finland, Sweden, Liechtenstein, Norway, Sofia, Cortina d'Ampezzo, Italy; Berchtesgaden, West Germany; and Nice or the Tarentaise region of France.

Nominations will be accepted until the end of 1985. The IOC will choose the host sites in the fall of 1986.

The computer that registers all athletes has come up with this rundown of vital statistics among the 1,510 who are here:

Oldest Man — Carl Erik Eriksson, Sweden's 54-year-old bobsled driver.

Oldest Woman — Anna Pasariova, 35, a cross-country skier from Czechoslovakia.

Youngest Man — Americo Astete, 16, an Alpine skier from Argentina.

Youngest Woman — Geraldine Bobbio, 15, an Alpine skier from Argentina.

Tallest Man — Alistair Guss, a 6-foot-10-inch (2.08 meters) Alpine skier from Australia.

Tallest Woman — Bibija Kerla, a 6-3 speed skater from Yugoslavia.

Shortest Man — Ros Costes, a 5-3 cross-country skier from Britain.

Shortest Woman — Birgit Lorenz, a 4-11 figure skater from East Germany.

Heaviest Man — Hans Stangassinger, a 244-pound (110.67 kilos) West German luger.

Lightest Woman — Bettina Schmidt, 187 pounds, an East German luger.

Lightest Man — Jens Wessloff, 112 pounds, an East German luger.

Lightest Woman — Babette Preussler, 79 pounds, an East German figure skater.

Heavy snow forced cancellation of Wednesday's training run for the Olympic women's downhill on Mt. Jahorina. About a foot and a half of new snow fell and visibility was poor, creating potentially hazardous conditions. The women had three training runs on a good track Monday and Tuesday in preparation for Saturday's medal competition.

Anton Steiner claimed a berth on the Austrian ski team Wednesday by clocking the fastest time in the fourth and final men's downhill training run. Steiner, beating out Harti Weirather for the final spot on the Austrian downhill squad, edged American Bill Johnson by two-hundredths of a second as the skiers geared up for Thursday's medal race — the first Alpine ski competition in the Games.

It was Johnson's second straight second-place training finish after winning Sunday's run.

The Organization of International Radio and Television, a group of 16 communist nations, including the Soviet Union, has signed a television contract with the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee for the upcoming Summer Games.

The contract, making formal an agreement reached last August, was signed here, a spokeswoman for the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee said Wednesday.

LAOOC President Peter Ueberroth had reached the agreement, calling for the OIRT to pay \$3 million, during a trip to the Soviet Union last August. The contract's signing was widely taken as another strong indication that the Russians intend to participate in the Games in Los Angeles. (NYT, AP)

U.S. Hockey Team, Irked by Comparisons, Struggles in Sarajevo

By Dave Anderson

New York Times Service

SARAJEVO — Even before the Olympic torch was lighted Wednesday, the United States hockey team's miracle of Lake Placid has suddenly dissolved into the struggle of Sarajevo.

To be fair, it is hardly the same team that put the nation on ice for more than a week by winning the 1980 gold medal.

The coach, Lou Vairo, was a court for Herb Brooks on the 1980 team. Only two players, Phil Ver- shot and John Harrington, were

on that team. And after a dreary 4-2 defeat by Canada in the Winter Olympics opener Tuesday, this team has already lost more games than the 1980 team.

"It annoys me when people keep referring to what the 1980 team did," Verchota said after the loss. "This team has to be measured on its own merits."

"The references to the 1980 team aren't very accurate. This is a totally new team."

Unless the United States upsets Czechoslovakia Thursday, it will have little chance of qualifying for

next weekend's games that will determine the medal-winners. To qualify for the medal round, a team must finish first or second in its six-team division. Czechoslovakia is expected to win the Group B with the Soviet Union and Sweden expected to advance easily from Group A.

"I thought our game with Canada would be a tossup," Vairo said. "I thought it would be decided by one goal."

In retrospect, it was — a tip-in after only 27 seconds by Pat Flatley, a husky 20-year-old right wing who will join the New York Islanders when the Olympic tournament is over.

"That first goal was a very strong psychological factor," Vairo said. "After that, it seemed we were skating uphill all day."

Canada's team, meanwhile, appeared to be skating downhill in organizing its shots at goalie Marc Behrend, who never recovered from that quick goal. Even in making his few good saves, he appeared unsure and rigid, exactly the opposite of Jim Craig, his 1980 counterpart.

For a team to win a championship at any level, it needs a hot goaltender, as Craig was at Lake Placid, as Billy Smith has been during the Islanders' four-year Stanley Cup reign.

Canada had the hot goaltender Tuesday in Mario Gosselin, whose Olympic eligibility had survived a foul claim by U.S. officials. Although he has signed a National Hockey League contract with Quebec, he was cleared to compete here because he had never appeared in an NHL game, as was his teammate Don Wood, a forward signed by St. Louis.

Two Canadians who had played briefly in the NHL, Mark Morrison and Don Dietrich, were withdrawn.

"I don't think it had any effect on us," Vairo said of the eligibility controversy that flared for more than a week. "But it might have worked in favor of Canada."

If nothing else, it turned Morrison into a cheerleader for Canada's team. Before the game, he told Gosselin to "just play the game you

usually play and we won't be in trouble."

Afterward, he congratulated the little goaltender, who had made 37 saves.

Canada's "show 'em" spirit was obvious. The Canadians skated with a purpose the U.S. team never displayed. Canada's coach, Dave King, also outsmarted Vairo by ordering Dave Tiptett, the Canadian captain who was on North Dakota's 1982 national collegiate champions, to shadow Pat LaFontaine, the touted center.

"The shadowing was effective," Vairo acknowledged, "but Pat didn't jump on some of his scoring opportunities like he usually does."

David A. Jensen, the 18-year-old right wing, scored both U.S. goals, with LaFontaine, another future Islander, collecting an assist.

"Pat didn't get frustrated by the shadowing," said Jensen, who is expected to join the Hartford Whalers before returning to Lawrence Academy for his diploma.

"You didn't see the best of Pat LaFontaine, but you will, I think." While the Canadians were losing three games to West Germany in their final Olympic tussle, Tiptett shadowed Erich Kuehnackel, the West German center.

"I told Dave then to make believe he was shadowing LaFontaine in order to find out if he thought he could be comfortable doing it in this game," King said. "When you use a shadow, you can give up things. Sometimes you lose that defensive support that the player you're using as a shadow normally gives you. Not that the U.S. is a one-line team, but that line hurt us all year."

In 12 games during the pre-Olympic schedule, the United States had a 5-4-3 edge over Canada, which won only 18 of its 55 games.

"When we saw Tiptett shadowing Pat," Vairo said, "we told Pat to try to shadow one of their players and hopefully tie up two of their players that way. But it didn't help."

In 1980, the United States salvaged a 2-2 tie with Sweden in its opener, then stunned Czechoslova-

HOCKEY

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Team	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
NY Islanders	24	20	2	70	246	198
NY Rangers	21	18	6	68	222	208
Philadelphia	28	21	6	65	232	197
Colorado	28	21	6	65	228	

ART BUCHWALD

Soft Talk and Hardware

WASHINGTON—The rumor in Washington is that Secretary of Defense Casper Weinberger and Secretary of State George Shultz can't get together on foreign policy. There is a further rumor that Weinberger is influencing foreign policy more than Shultz.

"This shouldn't surprise anyone," Miguel, my friend at one of the embassies in Washington, told me. "Everyone in this town knows the Pentagon is in, and Foggy Bottom is out."

"Why is that? I wanted to know."

"Because when a country has a foreign policy based on military strength, the secretary of defense is going to have a lot more to say than the secretary of state."

"That's how much you know. The secretary of defense only carries out the policies set by the State Department," I said.



Buchwald

"It used to be that way, but it isn't anymore. Look at it from our point of view. When Weinberger goes globe-trotting he carries photos of new tanks, classier fighter planes, sleek ground-to-air missiles, and sexy helicopters. When George Shultz travels around the world he has nothing to show world leaders except pictures of his grandchildren."

"When Shultz talks to his colonel-president, all he tells him is that if he wants continued U.S. support, he has to get his financial house in order, hold free elections and stop beating up on the people. That's not the kind of stuff my leader wants to hear."

"Weinberger doesn't give lectures. As long as his colonel-president certifies, we're anti-communist, we can have all the ground-to-air missiles and tear gas we want. If you're running my country you'd rather have a visit from Shultz or Weinberger?"

"Weinberger, of course."

"Our foreign minister is going to make a visit to Washington this spring and I have been setting up his itinerary. He just cabled me and

wanted to know why he had to visit the State Department.

"I told him it was tradition, so he agreed to a 10-minute stop there, on the condition he could spend the rest of the day at the Pentagon."

"That's not very diplomatic."

"The Defense Department has offered the foreign minister a ride on a nuclear aircraft carrier, a flight in a B-52 bomber and a military parade in his honor at West Point. All the State Department could come up with was a visit to Disney World."

"Don't your people realize the secretary of state is the second most important position in our government?"

"Not under Reagan it isn't. Rumor has it that when George Shultz starts briefing the president on some intricate diplomatic problem, Reagan does off in his chair. But when Weinberger comes in with his bagful of military contingency plans, the president really perks up. Mr. Reagan loves simplistic solutions to world affairs."

"No wonder you people are tilting toward Weinberger."

"It's no contest when you have to choose between a Cabinet officer who has a \$2.5-billion budget and one who has \$305 billion to toss around."

"Do you have any word on the morale of the State Department?"

"The rumor is that they're not too happy over there. The president still lets them write nasty diplomatic notes to Nicaragua, Cuba and Canada. And every once in a while they can call in a foreign ambassador and read the riot act to him for shipping computers to Bulgaria. But it's hard to tell the foreign country leaders on a peaceful solution to a crisis situation when Weinberger will offer to solve the same problem with 100 helicopter gunships."

"I guess what you're saying has validity, because every time you see George Shultz on television he looks very nervous, and every time Casper Weinberger comes on the screen he doesn't seem to have a worry in the world."

"It shouldn't surprise you. Shultz deals in soft talk and Weinberger deals in hardware."

Giving Musicals That Broadway Sound

By Stephen Holden

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Among the unseen hands that put together a Broadway musical, none has a more decisive influence on the actual sounds heard inside a theater than the orchestrator, who is given a composer's score and has to decide which instruments will play which notes. The orchestral score can be a kind of hack work or, in the hands of someone like Jonathan Tunick, the most sought-after orchestrator on Broadway, it can be elevated to an art.

Tunick's work can be heard in the long-running shows "A Chorus Line" and "Nine," as well as "Baby," the new musical with music by David Shire and lyrics by Richard Maltby Jr. But it is as orchestrator for Stephen Sondheim's musicals since "Company" that Tunick has earned the highest acclaim.

"People want to hear how I spend my night and day with a composer. They imagine there's a mystical romantic connection, but it's not like that," Tunick said. "We are, after all, working in a medium that's not particularly subtle. The orchestral effects that are required are usually obvious. If someone's dancing and kicking a leg all the way up, we know there's going to be a big crash in the orchestra. The actual dealings I have with a composer are short and to the point."

A professional theater orchestrator must be able to be a string technician, "Period styles, ethnic styles, dramatic styles all have to be at your fingertips," Tunick said. "In order for a voice to be heard, it must be carefully accompanied, acoustically and musically. The orchestra has to be given figures that will guide the singers through the material so that they don't get lost."

"A lot of it is largely instinctive. A dark voice should usually be complemented with bright colors. For singers who don't pronounce their consonants well, the accompaniment has to be free of percussive or sibilant sounds. Liz Callaway, in 'Baby,' has a very bright voice, which means that she can be accompanied very freely by such instruments as the



Jonathan Tunick: Orchestrating Broadway hits.

French horn and even the saxophone. Saxophones will wipe away almost any voice, but not hers.

In the soul of many an orchestrator is a composer struggling to be heard, and Tunick has always felt the tug. What began as a sideline to a composing career became so lucrative that it took over most of his time. A native New Yorker, he attended the High School of Music and Art, where he studied the clarinet and developed into a fair jazz pianist influenced by the cool pop styles of the late 1950s.

At Bard College in upstate New York, Tunick started writing musicals, and by age 19 he was regularly selling material to Julius Monk for his revues. After college, Tunick moved back to New York City, where he majored in composition at Juilliard

and became a member of the BMI workshop. At Tannenberg, the musical theater workshop-cum-summer resort where Tunick played clarinet in the orchestra, he began arranging music for other people.

The first Broadway show Tunick orchestrated, a 1960 revue called "From A to Z," had its origins at Tannenberg. After that, Tunick had to wait eight years before Broadway beckoned again. He supported himself with musical odd jobs and became part of a circle of struggling young theatrical composers and musicians that included Marvin Hamlisch, Ed Kleban, David Shire and Billy Goldenberg.

His first collaboration with Shire was on a Broadway-bound musical, "How Do You Do, I Love You," in 1967, which closed after 10 weeks. Many of the songs in this innovative pop-rock score

found their way into the Shire-Maltby off-Broadway hit, "Starting Here, Starting Now." The following year Tunick was engaged to do the orchestrations for the Burt Bacharach-Hal David hit, "Promises, Promises." It made his reputation.

Shire introduced Tunick to Stephen Sondheim and brought them together for "Company." "Stephen had been an early mentor of Richard Maltby's and mine," Shire recalled. "I was always fascinated by the difference between the way Steve's music sounded when he played it on the piano and the way it sounded orchestrated. Steve had seen 'How Do You Do, I Love You' and was impressed. When he was deciding who he would have orchestrate 'Company,' he asked my advice and I unhesitatingly recommended Jonathan."

"Because Steve's music is written with a Ravelian transparency, if it gets thickened too much it loses the wonderful interplay of lines. Jonathan makes it come out orchestrally with the same texture, feeling and sensibility of Steve playing it on the piano. That's Jonathan's unique strength. When he orchestrates your music, he doesn't make it sound like somebody else's."

In the last several years, Tunick has limited himself to one musical a year in order to write movie scores, including "Endless Love" and "Fort Apache: The Bronx." Now he has decided to take a sabbatical from Broadway to concentrate full-time on composing.

"Even though the orchestrator is essentially a dramatic composer, he's hired by another composer. It has been his fate to be remembered as an adjunct to someone else," Tunick emphasized. "I don't want to be pigeonholed like Robert Russell Bennett. Although he was an important musician who wrote operas, chamber music and film scores, he's never been recognized as much more than Richard Rodgers' orchestrator. I want to avoid that fate."

"At the same time, I'm not one to burn my bridges behind me. Broadway has been very good to me."



Michael Jackson salutes 1,500 guests who turned up at the American Museum of Natural History in New York for CBS Records party celebrating his album "Thriller," selling 25 million copies. "I'm very embarrassed to thank you," Jackson, 25, said. He showed no signs the scalp burn he suffered filming a commercial last month but wore a glove on the hand burned in the accident.

PEOPLE

'Dallas': Marriage Threat?

British marriage experts on Tuesday charged that the bed-hopping antics of the Ewings and their women in TV's "Dallas" threaten to destroy British marriages. "In 'Dallas' the answer to marital problems is either to jump in bed with someone else, sock your partner on the jaw or shoot someone," said Stephen Sammers, spokesman for the Marriage Guidance Council. "It's all right if people realize this is just entertainment, but it gives the impression that divorce is an easy step," he said. The Ewings "treat marriage like a second-hand car market," said Irene Watson, chairman of the National Housewives' Association. "When they get fed up with one model they trade it in for a new one." Doreen Somerville, spokeswoman for the Roman Catholic Marriage Advice Council agreed. "Television producers should be more responsible and show the good side of marriage for a change," she said.

Gerry Spess who will give the Minnesota Historical Society the 10-foot sailboat that carried him

alone across two oceans. The Yankee Girl took Spess on a 7,800-mile solo trip across the Pacific in 1981 and a 3,700-mile solo voyage across the Atlantic in 1979. Spess said in St. Paul the Yankee Girl "is the only nonliving thing I've ever been attached to. I think of it as a daughter."

Quote—William S. Burroughs, grand old man of the Beat Generation, at a party for his 70th birthday. On comments on various things. On his books, the author of 12 novels, including "Naked Lunch," said: "All my books overlap. I don't plan a book out. I don't know how it's going to end." On fame: "As Jack Kerouac said, 'You can't eat fame.' But you can transfer fame, namely to money. Writing is luck, timing and competence. What you write may not be good, but it may be competent in its genre." On politics: "I have a profound respect for politicians. Politicians are just as naturally as they can breathe. There is no such thing as a great politician."

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